**ELEMENTARY SOCIALISM** 

What Is Capital?-The Capitalist?-The

Class Struggle?-Is It Beneficial

To Be A Socialist?

Owing to the rule enforced in some es-

tablishments, which makes it impossible

for one to talk with another more than

of incurring the displeasure of the em-

pleyer and his obsequious "vigilant"

the plan of seuding notes. A great

youths, such as physical culture, bowling,

bull dogs, and pretty girls), may thus

ity from detection.

discussed with comparative immun-

One of the clerks, knowing I am some

how "mixed up" with Socialism proceed

ed to question me in regard to it and

of my ability. As, with his kind per-

may serve a good purpose in The Peo-

ple, I submit them herewith, materially

To his question, "If our mutual em-

ployer is a capitalist", I answered as follows:

Capital is wealth-such as land, build

ings, machinery, tools, mines, mills, raw

material, etc.—used in the production of

more wealth, with a view to private pro-

A capitalist-usually called "employ-

is one who owns and controls cap-

Whoever the capitalist, he would like

to keep us all working all the time

(24 hours a day, if possible), for then so much more wealth would be produced.

from which he could extract so much

more surplus value (which is the sci-

entific term for profits). As you see he,

owing to decreasing trade, finds it im-

"How does a man, who is a capitalist,

First, By giving you work, he not

and body, but deprives you of necessary relaxation and education.

Second, By compelling you to work

Third. By putting on you the badge

of merchandise, that is, by buying your

labor as all other merchandise is bought

viz., according to the law of supply and

demand, and by exploiting your labor power with a view to profit, he causes

all of these bad qualities to develop in

you, and thus destroys every spark of

Fourth, By virtue of his ownership of

the means of production and distribution

-capital-, aided by the distribution

labor, he keeps you in subjection, forc-

"What is the class struggle?"

capitalist keeps for himself.

ful wealth, in one form or another.

The object of labor is to produce use

wealth is divided into two parts

the other called "Profits", which the

Material interests are the main spring

religious, moral and political in-

of human action. Other factors, such as

stitutions, are necessary, but only sec-

ondary, being regulated by this great

Labor's material interests urge it to

get as much of the wealth produced, in the form of wages, as possible. The

fits-force him to keep Labor's share

down and increase his own. Labor's material interest compels workingmen

to unite with workingmen, Capital's ma-

but our science is founded on the full

recognition of its existe. The class struggle was illustrated as st emphati-

cally by the recent disturbances in Col-

erial interests of the capitalist-pro-

main spring -material interests.

called "Wages", which you get, and

long hours he makes you sickly, super-

stitious and unhappy.

manhood you possess.

le to do so, somebody getpossible to do so, somebody get-ting laid off. Our mutual employer IS

ital, as above defined.

a capitalist!

took to enlighten him to the best

n, the questions and their answers

reman), the junior clerks in the of-

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CHATTEL & WAGE SLAVERY

A Difference Seldom Noted Between the

Two

[From "The Socialist", Etlinburgh, Or-

gan S. L. P. of Great Britain.]

As has often been remarked upon in

the "Socialist," and is well known to

all students of history, society in the

course of its onward march, passed

through a period of chattel-slavery and

has now arrived at the stage of wage-

Society during the period of chattel-

slavery was, as it is at present, a class

society. The chattel slave class, like

the present wage slave class, was a

propertiless class. Both systems were

ciass systems and the two propertiless

classes were slaves. Upon some

points these two classes may be com-

parable, but to the Socialist wage-slay-

ery is a distinct historical advance in

the progress of the human race upon

chattel slavery, besides, between these

two propertiless classes upon fundamen-

tal points there is a world of difference.

For example, the chattel slave never vot-

ed for chattel slavery, whereas the wage

slave votes for wage slavery, and the

chattel slave once bought in the market

was his master's property for life, where-

as the wage slave is only hired when his

master requires him, and when his mas-

ter does not require him he is "dismissed"

and left in the labor market to exist

A press report calls to mind another

difference which is not to the advantage

of the wage workers, but which benefits

in great degree the capitalist class. The

Mr. Crnikshank, employed at Edin-

burgh as a boot and shoe satseman, was on October 29 dismissed from his job.

His employer charged him with approp-

riating £2, but Cruikshank maintained

he was innocent. The dismissal under

such circumstances greatly distressed

Cruikshash and his wife, and after talk

ing it over, they decided to drown them-

elves and their two children. Cruikshank

was 27 and his wife 25 years of age."

This they attempted but failed to do.

They are now in custody charged with

attempted manslaughter and suicide and

attempted snieide and murder, as one of

the children was drowned. The differ-

ence we wish to note here is not the fact

that once the chattel slave was bought

e was the absolute property of his

purchasers until he died, or until such

ime as his owners cared to sell him to

omeone else, but rather the consequen-

ces flowing from it. Once the slave

owner bought a number of slaves it was

to his interest that they should live as

long as possible. Consequently they had

to have a certain amount of care bestow-

ed upon them. We never hear of them

having died of starvation while their

musters were able to supply them with

food, for the simple reason that since

the man had bought the slaves-paid for

them with hard cash-- so that he may

use them for the whole period of their

natural life, he would by enusing their

premature death be bringing about his

own financial loss. The very same thing

would result in the event of a slave con-

mitting suicide. If a young slave of 27

stimmers committed suicide, he, by that

simple act, cheated his master out of

perhaps 30 years use of the use-value

as best he can.

eport says:

slavery known as capitalism.

VOL. XIVE No. 41.

erations may strive for something higher and pobler but Socialism is the next step in evolution, the logical se-

"How would my becoming a Socialist

quence to Capitalism.

benefit me?"

First, By causing you to speak and act intelligently, not making continual blunders; for, having a correct understanding of society in general and production (both ancient and modern) in particular, through the study of Socialist philosophy and economics, you will know what you are talking about. Is not that

fice of a big Western firm have hit upon Second, By instructing you how to resist the capitalist in his efforts to invariety of subjects (dear to the heart of crease the exploitation of the workers; i. e., restrain him from taking more of the products of labor (mental and manual), which his interests prompt him to In other words: Keep the standard of living from being lowered and con sequently keep the workers (yourself included), from further degradation. Is not that desirable:

Third, By hastening the day when we our children and their children shall enjoy a happier, nobler and better life all around; because while now enjoying political freedom, we work for its logical complement, that is, economic or industrial liberty as well.

Is not that desirable? Fourth, By causing you to work and vote in harmony with progress, for the ending of exploitation, the abolition of wage slavery and the institution of the

ocialist Republic. Is not that desirable?

You wonder ?!! Karl Marx, Engels, Lassalle and hundreds of others lived lives of exile from their homes and native lands because they dared to stand for their rights and their convictions. And should we, who pride ourselves on being free, living in this glorious country, with free speech and unrestricted press, dare to be less liberty-loving, or less sensitive to op-

History repeats itself! George Wash ington and Patrick, Henry return to earth but in a changed garb.

Art satisfied, young friend?

only gives you healthy exercise of mind A Long Island correspondent sends in the title page of "The New York Herald" of Sunday, January 1. On the margin, over the title appear the following inscriptions:

"A STARTER FOR 1905.

"One Day of Capitalist Society. Whoop Her €p!"

Over the article in Col. I, headed

"Supreme Bench. Breach of trust and professional honor".

Over the article in Col. II, headed "Dr. Chadwick Here, Met By Sheriff",

the following appears: growing out of the operation of the law of supply and demand, as applied to "Medical profession and high social life. Gigantic frauds and thefts".

Col. VI, which has these words at the ing you into misery and despair, and top: "Miller Did not Sign Presentment", If into corruption and debauchery, is capped with this:

which the protection of his capital and "The Church. Gross social immoralithe disposal of his ill-gotten wealth re-

> While Col. VII, whose contents appear under "Senator Mitchell Accused of Fraud", is thus commented upon:

"U. S. Senate. Defrauding the governpent and stealing from same.

This is certainly a striking commentary on Capitalism, as reflected in one of its leading organs. Four of its leading institutions are shown to be so rotten as to evoke the caustic ire of decent men. Away with it! Work for the in auguration of Socialism!

ATTENTION ST. LOUIS WORKMEN Frank Bohn, National Organizer for the Socialist Labor Party, will lecture on Trades Unionism at a mass meeting under the auspices of the Butchers' Alliance, at Hyde Park Hall, Twelfth and Franklin avenues, Sunday, January 8. 2 p. m. Admission, free. Butcher workmen are especially invited to attend.

Bohn will also lecture on "The Doc-

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 21.-The official Canvassing Board gives 1,592 votes for the S. L. P. (Corregan) elector.

That is 92 more than last reported from Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 17.-The Ari-

zona "Republican" publishes to-day the We Socialists are in the world to make better; if we fail to attempt thisdefinite results of the vote in the ter agh indifference or ignorance, our ritory for delegate. Leach, the Sociales, when summed up mount to a zero ist Labor Party candidate, received 82 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1905.

complete

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

# The Class Struggle

(By Mrs. Olive M. Johnson.)

It has often been said that the Socialists, by their agitation, are stirring in class hatred, and setting class against class. It is further said that the class agitators have no ground to stand upon in this country, because, unlike in the European monarchies, classes do not exist here. These, and similar phrases, are, however, only a collection of absurdities, characteristic of the superficial in American literature and oratory.

Socialism, it is true, is the science that points out the historic causes and the actions of the class struggle; but it has no more greated classes or class struggles than Newton created the law of gravitation, Harvey the circulation of the blood. or Columbus America. These men were discoverers and scientists; so were Marx and Engels.

The Socialist agitators of this country point out the existence here of classes, their economic foundation, the cause of the struggles between these classes, and what will be the outcome thereof. However, if a Socialist agitator had never breathed American air, these classes would still exist and the struggle be tween them would be just as severe. The only difference would be the lack of understanding of the underlying laws. which, consequently, would not, as is now the case, be taken advantage of and used to promote human progress, Our critics tell us further that classes

are only genuine when built upon inherited privileges, so that the very name of a person denotes his rank in society; for example the names of Lord Chamberlain, Lady Somerset, Baron Rothschild etc, at once denote that their bearers are members of the privileged classes of

it is said, exist, in this country, Tom Jones, if he has brains, can become the equal of the greatest captain of industry, and Dick Harris was born a president and the fault is his own if he does not

It may, indeed, be true that we have no official register of names, no acknowledged titles, nor any special chemical test for blood, by which to distinguish the members of the upper class; but they are as easily known. Speak of the Goulds, and who does not at once think of railroad lords; of the Rockefellers, and we think of the oil kings; of the Baer's or the Hanna's, and our minds recall the coal barons, and so we could go through the whole line of American nobility. There may be other Goulds, Rockefellers, Baers Hannas, etc., but they are not THE Goulds, Rockefellers, Baers, Hannas, etc. A little peculiar accent on the otherwise insignificant article "the" means as much in our own unsophisticated English as Sir, von, de, van, du, and all the other prefixes, whatever they may be, means in all their respective languages. It is class privileges that determine class rank and class privileges are always economic privileges, their foundation lays in the private ownership of the means of production, and while privately owned, means of production are hereditary, class privileges are also hereditary, in the degree that this property goes undisturbed from parents to children

The difference that there has been in class privilege's since the beginning of elass society, has had its basis in the difference of the means of production in the different historie stages. In ancient times, the Ionian and Patrician privileges were built upon the ownership of slaves;

their respective countries. No such thing, and barons upon ownership of land and, self-evidently, of the serfs that were bound to the land and cultivated it: in modern times, the privileges of the capitalists depend upon the ownership of land and machines of production-in the case of the Goulds upon railroad franchises, rolling stock, freight and passenger depets, etc.; in the case of the Rockefellers in oil wells, pipe lines, refineries, etc., etc., etc., and, as a heces sary auxiliary to this, each capitalist must own sufficient capital to buy the necessary labor power of the wage slave class to operate these means.

On the other hand, the class that owns no means of production is not only a non-privileged class, but it is also an enslaved class. In ancient times its members were called slaves, in mediae val times serfs in modern times wage workers. The difference is the result of the changes in the means of production; all other differences are nominal only. Each class receives as a whole only its food, clothing and shelter from day to day and from generation to generation. Each is absolutely bound to its muster class and cannot exist in society without it, the conditions remaining un-

Not only does the means of production to-day belong to the capitalist class, but also the finished products. In order to exist the working class must get hold of, at least, those products commonly termed "the necessaries of life." In capitalist society these are commodities they must be bought. In order to buy one must have money. But money is not gathered, like manna, on the sand, or like dew, on the grass. In the case of the working class, at least, it must be earned, and earned as wages. In order to get wages the worker must find an individual that owns means of pro in mediacval times those of the lords duction and raw material that he desires

to be changed into products. To this individual, called a capitalist, the worker sells his capacity to work-his mental and physical faculties-in competition with other workers. In return for his work he receives wages. The worker's capacities, therefore, are placed in the market under the same regulations as any other commodity, as pigs, potatoes, shoes, clothing, etc. The only and essential difference is, that in order to work the worker must be on the spot where the work is to be done. He is inseparable from his capacity to labor. Unlike other commodity sellers he cahnot send his commodity to shift for itself. He must follow it into the field of consumption, consequently, when he sells his labor power he sells himself, he becomes a wage slave.

That the American capitalist is an aristocrat, a plutocrat, a privileged character, and the boasted American sovereign a wage slave of the factory, field and mine are ugly economic facts, all prose and poetry to the contrary notwithstanding.

The two bona fide classes of the his toric class struggle of to-day are, therefore, the working class and the capitalist

The capitalist class owns practically all the means of production. According to statistics it numbers about 5 per cent of the population and owns about 75 per cent of the total wealth of the nation, This wealth to a great extent consists in machinery and other means of production, in other words, what is commonly known as capital. By the ownership of capital the members of the capitalist class also become the owners of the wealth produced from day to day by the wage workers in their employ. Again, ecording to statistics, the wages of the working class amounts to only 171/2 per cent of the total wealth produced, and that leaves 821/2 per cent within 'the domain of the capitalist class.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

# What Is Capital?

(By FERDINAND LASSALLE.)

CAPITALIST FALLACIES.

Let us take the definition of capital which has hitherto passed muster; not, which is universally given by all economists, that "capital is hoarded labor" of course, that childish definition of Fursman Called In Dodge Case", is this Bastiat's, that capital is "the saved portion of a man's income," for that is manifestly too absurd and ridiculous: but the other definition that "capital is the instruments of labor"; or the one or, if you like, a third, that "capital consists of products which are continually applied to further production."

Now look at this Red Indian in primeval forests of America, who is our hunting for his subsistence with his bow and arrow. Is this man a capitalist? Is

production. Yet it would be flying in of labor, but it is not capital. the face of common sense to call that Red Indian a capitalist! You see, therefore, that somehow or other all these definitions must be incorrect.

Or perhaps you will say-and the man who would say this would say anything -"Yes, the bow and arrow is capital, and the Indian is consequently a capitalist." Then I can easily show you that that bow and arrow is not capital. neither is the Red Indian a capitalist.

To make this quite clear, imagine your self for a moment out in the woods with ust such a bow and arrow. The bow and arrow will serve to shoot game. It -also help you to carry on your work But if, as I am afraid would be the case, you were to get tire, in struggling

labor. What is more, it is a product tic of capital. So you see that this bow which is continually used for further and arrow, after all, is an instrument

But assuming, under the in that it was merely because your bow and arrow was hoarded labor in the form of bow and arrow that you could not make it do duty as capital-assuming, I say, that you wished to exchange it, and went, for this purpose, to barter with our original Indian. Very likely this Indian, if your bow and arrow suits him, will do a bargain with you. He will give you in exchange, say, a deer he has killed, or some furs, or, if in a gold-bearing region, he may even hand you-just think of it!-a great nugget of gold. But you have no possibility will,-since it is an instrument of labor, whatever of making profit out of these articles where you are. In order to of providing for your own subsistence. Imake these goods productive-interest or profit bearing-you must just betake yourself to other countries this bow and arrow capital? You see through the forest with your mocassins ters stand on a very different, in short, all the three definitions are fulfilled. The on after the game, you will find no on a European footing. But mark you bow and arrow are inquestionably an chance to lay out your bow and arrow this: in the assumed historical condiinstrument of labor. Nobody, too, can at interest; and that, as all the world tions in which you are placed you candeny that it is the result of expended knows, is the distinguishing characterist not possibly do any such thing. Not

only so, but now, with the things fo which you have bartered away your bow and arrow-your game, your furs your fine nugget of gold-you are a deal worse off than you were with the bow and arrow, which would at least enable you to keep yourself-if you shot straight. You can grasp now-and I advise you to hold fast to it-that there are historical conditions in which there are instruments of labor, in which you may even barter or exchange, but in which, nevertheless, there is no capital.

Following, then, upon these explanaions which all readers of socialist economy know well, we can say that, although we have here instruments of labor, there is yet no capital because there is no division of labor, since the instruments of labor-the means of production on a very small scale-are in the hands of the laborer himself or at his command, or, in the other words, labor alone is itself productive. Here, then, aptly comes the statement that the independent productivity of capital, its as Shylock says, its profit making apart from labor, is possible only under a system of division of labor, and is the consequence of that division of

(To be continued next week.)

# Labor's Share

that I think would interest every one

The object of this publication is given on the second page and I copy it, so as to enable you to use your best intelligence in the matter; it is as follows:

"This brief statement of facts is published for the purpose of giving accurate information concerning the City of

founded upon official reports and records of the City, County, State and Federal Government. When estimates are given the method of making them is stated in order that their accuracy may be

"For further information write

"Seattle Chamber of Commerce." After describing the location and environs, growth and population, climate and rainfall, and other items of interest for 1800, 1900, and 1903:

I have just finished reading a pamphlet, to would-be settlers, we come to something under the head of "Manufacturing in Seattle," that should open the eyes of every thinking person. It starts out

> "Good markets, cheap raw materials, cheap fuel, cheap power, cheap transportation, and most convenient facilities for the distribution of the products of her mills, and factories, are some of the advantages which have made manufac-

Now we come to the milk of the cocoanut, as the publication goes on to

"From data collected by the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association the condition of the manufacturing industries of the city at the present to e are set forth in the following to see, together with the figures

Number of establishments-1890, 331; 1900, 953; 1903, 1,400.

Capital invested-1890, \$4,758,283; 1900, \$10,131,651; 1003, \$16,000,000 Value of product--1890, \$10,203,007;

1900, \$26,373,402; 1903, \$55,000,000. Wages paid-1890, \$3.083,731; 1900, \$5,575,253; 1903, \$13,000,000.

Number of wage earners-1890, 3,768; 1900, 8,480; 1903, 16,000.

fifth the value when sold by the capitalist at retail; and we find that the last named gentlemen, succeeding in keeping the workers' share down to that miserable

pittance, as the busifiess census of 1903

shows (notwithstanding all the shouting about prosperity). Now, my fellow sufferers, while we are grumbling about the opportunities that we have not got it behooves us to make the very best use of those that | Seattle, Wash., Dec. 19

present themselves. It is not necessary that we should have a college education before it will be possible for us to see, and also to show others of our class, that if it is necessary for the average worker to work at deast four days to earn sufficient in the form of wages, to buy that which he produces in one day, that periodical overproduc tion so called, is inevitable,

There is only one thing to do if you desire to stop the present state of affairs (and I cannot see for the life of me why any propertiless wage earner should want it to continue), and that is to deprive the merchant and capitalist class of their power to keep us in wageslavery, by voting men of your own class and whose interests are identical with yours into political power.

The Socialist Labor Party, if for no other than its uncompromising attitude, on behalf of the wage workers, is entitled to our best efforts and support.

In conclusion I would say. If we will but make up our minds those of us who are classconscious can speed the day when ye shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof, ye shall build houses and inhabit them, ye shall not plant and others reap, ye shall not build and others inhabit. Fred Boylan.

which had been paid for in advance. Not so with the unhappy wage slave. The tender-hearted capitalist has relieved himself of all the responsibilities connected with the Leeping of slaves in the old sense of the term. As he himself says, he has caused his workers to be made free men. Consequently, as the capitalist only buys the worker for a day or a week at a time, and as the worker only gets paid after the day or week's labor has been performed, and as the labor market is overstocked with wage slaves, should a few of them choose to commit smeide they inflict no loss

EIGHT-PAGE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

apon their masters, as was the case with

the old time chattel slave.

THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE WEEK-LY PEOPLE WILL CONTAIN A SUP-PLEMENT OF TWO PAGES. THEY WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE CON-TRIBUTIONS TO THE DISCUSSION ON THE OUESTION, "ARE WE AT BULGARIA OR ITALY?" SEE AN-NOUNCEMENT IN "BUSINESS DE-PARTMENT NOTES," ON PAGE SIX.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the mon second, the day, third the year,

terial interest compels capitalists to turing enterprises profitable in Seattle, By comparing the above table careunite with other capitalists. The result trines of Socialism and the Necessity for Seattle and King County, Wash., to and which will make her a great indusis the arraying of two classes-the workfully you cannot fail to notice that in Solidarity," at the Wacht Am Rhine all who may be interested in their reing and the capitalist classes-in hostile trial center. Her markets for lumber 1890, the workers received more than Hall, 2300 So. Broadway, Tuesday evesources, business conditions, and progesition: the class strugglo, as it is and fish products, are the Pacific Slope, opposition: the class strugger, called in Socialist nomenclature. half the value of the product; in 1900, ning, January 10. All workingmen Alaska, Mexico, Central and South ress. the workers' share is sadly diminished, America, the countries of the far East We Socialists do not create this class "The statistics given are from official being less than one-third the value of and the Philippines and Hawaiian war. As shown above, it is inherent in the wholesale product, and less than onesources. The statements made are FURTHER RETURNS. and evolved out of the present system;

### THE IRREPRESSIBLE

# **CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO**

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day-Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in th Capitalist Riots of 1904.

> Written by H. J. BRIMBLE, Florence, Coloredo, 1904.

FIFTH EPISODE-Continued.

COMPULSORY RESIGNATIONS AND EVIDENCE ORDER OF DAY.

Acting Governor Haggot, to be prepared for any emergency. had declared martial law at an end in Las Animas county, and it was confidently expected that Teller county would again be placed in the hands of the military. Through the night squads sent by the shoriff, and the men directing his movements continued to bring in union miners, and when morning broke the district was completely in the hands of the usurpers. Enforced resignations of officials, considered to be friendly to the union, was again in order, and a number were put out of office. Police Magistrate Gibbons refused to resign, even when a revolver was shaken in his face. He was then taken to the bull pen.

About 11 o'clock on the 7th, the military secured what was considered to be conclusive evidence of a criminal conspiracy on the part of the union. This consisted of about 40 photographs, each marked and checked, so as to show who were non-union men. Among the pictures was one of the night shift of the Vindicator mine, and in this five men were checked off, among them being Chas. McCormick and Melvin Beck, who, it will be remembered, were killed by an explosion in the shaft of that mine in November. As the names of the two men were scratched out, it was taken for granted that they were the first of a number

The Citizens' Alliance got together and made arrangements for the awcaring in of fifty new deputies. Then some of the miners were brought in and questioned as to the marking of the pictures. The first to be examined was Frank Cochran, secretary of Union No. 32. He declared that he knew little or nothing about the photographs, they having been taken before he became a member of the union. He knew nothing of any man being marked for slaughter. That his memory might be refreshed, two ropes were shown him, and he was threatened with hanging. Cochran then declared that the pictures were used simply for the purpose of keeping track of the non-union men. Nothing of importance was elicited from any of the witnesses.

## WHOLESALE DEPORTATIONS BEGIN.

on krose the question of what to do with the imprisoned miners, and deportation was decided upon, as there was no hope whatever of connecting the majority of the captives with the crimes committed in the district. Two o'clock was the hour set for the departure of the train, but, as prisoners were being constantly brought in, the deportation was deferred. When the fecision of the committee was noised abroad, the bull pen was surrounded with friends and enemies of the prisoners. Tears, ribald jests and laughter, the dispairing wails and sighs of women and children, and the ve-omous oaths of the men who had elected to fight the battles of the mine owners, filled the air. Juan Pha, a Spaniard, tearfully protested against his fate. He had arrived in Victor on the day of the riot in search of his brother and had n seized and thrown in the bull pen. Another of the prisers was quite ill.

Then the sheriff arrived with a list of the men marked for deportation. As the names were called, the men, to the number of twenty-seven, were lined up and, guarded closely, marched from the armory to the waiting train. It was understood that they were to be taken to Colorado Springs but, upon the arrival of the train at that place, the authorities absolutely refused to on to Denver. Several of the deported men were robbed of con-

siderable sums of money and valuables.

Coroner Doran, who had resisted the efforts of the mine owners to make him resign, impanelled a jury to examine into the deaths of the men killed in the explosion, and, at the same time George Hall, who was slated to succeed Doran, was about to hold an inquest over the bodies of the men killed in the riots, with a jury conveniently supplied him by the Mine Owners' Association.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED-MILITARY COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Late at night General Bell came into the district on a special train, bringing the news that martial law had been declared.

On the morning of the 9th Coroner Doran and a number of other officials were forced to resign. A bull pen was established in the city of Cripple Creek and in a little while over fifty prisoners were placed therein, the city jail being full. In Victor, a military commission, consisting of Judge H. McGarry, Mayor Frank D. French, J. B. Cunningham, F. M. Reardon, D. E. Copeland and T. J. Dalzell, was appointed by General Bell to investigate the records of the miners. One by one the prisoners were led before this body and, after being examined, were taken back to the bull pen. T. M. McClelland, whose name is familiar to the reader, was appointed Provost Marshal of the district.

Late in the afternoon the district was set wild by the report of a pitched battle between a number of miners and a force of itia and Citizens' Alliance men under General Bell. Many wild stories have been put into circulation over this incident, but the facts, as far as I have been able to learn, are as follows:

### THE "BATTLE" OF DUNNVILLE.

Dunnville, where the "battle" took place, is-or rather, wasthe scene of a gold excitement on the F. & C. C. R. R., fourteen les south of Victor, within the boundaries of Fremont county.

A number of miners driven out of the Cripple Creek district were there, working some claims. It appears that a Citizens' Alliance man dropped into camp the day before the "battle," and had been escorted out by the union miners, smarting under the punishment inflicted upon them at Victor. The evicted one carried his tale to his friends and immediately a force was organized to "clean out this nest of dynamiters and anarchists." The excuse given by Bell for the expedition was that he had heard that a force was being organized at Dunnville to march on Victor. This is simply a lie. In the words of one of the Citizens' Alliance men, they went down there for revenge and they got it.

Getting off the train two miles above camp, the invaders procoded carefully in search of their prey. Upon coming in sight of he miners, Bell's force promptly opened fire upon them. A few ots were returned, which were turned by the imagination of . . scribes who accompanied Bell into a storm of bullets from an refrenched host of well-armed men. Every miner able to do so once made preparations to leave the county hurriedly. Bell was in his element that day. The staff photographer taken along "caught" him in a magnificent attitude. In fact, had an ordinary man performed as did the doughty general, people would at once inquire as to his sanity. But Bell-well, Bell is Bell.

#### THE "BATTLE" A SHIELD TO HIDE BREACH OF LAW,

When the battle was ended by the miners breaking records in getting away from the place, it was found that John Carley lay dead, shot as he was running to a place of safety. Fourteen prisoners were taken, two of them being boys who were running a lunch stand and rooming house in the camp, and who had taken absolutely no part in the firing, and another, a negro pie vendor, who was found hiding among his wares. After all the talk of a tremendous armament, a few revolvers, shotguns and one .22 calibre rifle-less than a dozen in all-were found. The miners, according to the best information, numbered less than sixty-five. as against the two hundred men under Bell, and yet, had they been entrenched and armed, and had they fought as reported by Bell, the chances are that the greater part of the invading force would have been left dead on the field, if it were not wiped out of existence. The ridiculous assumptions of the State authorities were made for the purpose of covering up the awkward fact that a most flagrant breach of the law had been committed in the invasion of a county entirely at peace, and to the peace officers of which no appeal had been made, by an armed force under the command of a general.

Among those who defied the law in invading a county in which there was not, even in the imagination of the governor, "insurrection and rebellion," were C. H. Mac Neil, the man more than any other responsible for the trouble in Colorado; and J. Q. McDonald, manager of the Trust mill at Florence, and a leading light in the State militia, Both of these men took part in the fighting.

Governor Peabody, by word and action, sanctioned every move made by the men under him, in a most emphatic manner.

## WRECKING THE "DAILY RECORD" PLANT.

Late that evening, a gang of men visited the office of the Victor Daily Record and demolished the machinery and equipment. Editor Kyner had written a strong editorial urging the Western Federation of Miners to call the strike off, as he considered it lost and believed that a prolongation of the struggle would work great hardship to those compelled to stay in the district. This reversal of opinion on the part of the editor did not save him from the wrath of his enemies, while, by making it appear as if he, was a friend of the union men only when the weather was clear, it lost him his friends in the ranks of labor. An attempt was made to prove that the demolition was the work of union men angered at the ratting of the man who had taken their money in more prosperous days. That theory was killed completely when the editor of the Evening Star of Cripple Creek, with whom Kyner had made arrangements to get out his paper, was notified that the treatment meted out to Kyner would be his portion did he turn his press over to the editor of the Record.

An amusing feature in connection with the wrecking of the Record office is the indignation expressed at the incident by a number of persons who roundly applauded every other outrage

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR APPROVED BY MINE OWNERS.

June 9th equalled many of the preceding days of the week in unities were appointed to visit the business men of the district to secure their signatures to an agreement binding them not to employ anyone connected with the Westrn Federation of Miners, the Trades Assembly, or the State Federation of Labor. At first the American Federation of Labor was included, but, "proper representations having been made," the ban was lifted from that organization. Poor old Gompers! What a blow was this! To cover up this blasting piece of evidence, the president of the A. F. of L. immediately "became very bitter" and "excoriated" Governor Peabody.

### CLOSING THE PORTLAND MIN ...

But the great-feature of the day was the closing of the Portland mine. I am not sure that this is not the most significant single event of the labor war in Colorado, as it explodes completely a number of the favorite platitudes of Capitalism. For the present, the mere fact of the closing will be noticed. This was done through a proclamation, which, in part, reads as fol-

"Whereas, The Portland mine situated in said county is and has been for a long time engaged in employing and harboring large numbers of dangerous, lawless men, who have aided and given comfort and assistance to those who have so been guilty of said crimes and outrages, so that said mine has become and now is a menace to the welfare and safety of the good people of said county and a hindrance to the restoration of peace and good order:

"Now, by the power conferred on me as commander of the military force in said county and as a military necessity, it is ordered that the said mine be at once closed and all men found therein or thereabouts who are dangerous to the community be arrested and held until further orders.

Sherman M. Bell, "Brigadier General, Adjutant General of Colorado, Commanding Military District, Teller County, Colorado."

ing 150 men, General Bell made his way to the mine. As the army ascended the hill, the National emblem fluttered to the top of a flagstaff on bne of the shaft houses. No resistance whatever was made and the general and his staff made their way to the office, where the proclamation was again read. The superintendent inquired if Bell wished the mine shut down immediately. As the military commander did not wish to inconvenience the management it was decided to let the mine run until the 4.30 shift came off. "Do you want any of the men?" asked Superintendent Kurie.

"I do not," replied Bell.

The object of the military in closing the mine was to destroy the last stronghold of the union. All men secking employment in the future on the Portland, as at other mines, were to be passed upon by the Mine Owners' Association.

Arrangements were made to have twenty-four of the old emploves remain, that the mine should not suffer.

#### DEPORTEES DUMPED ON PRAIRIE.

The military commission made its first report to the military commander, recommending that nearly one hundred men be deported. This done, the commission at once made preparations for another separation of the sheep from the goats. Prisoners were being brought in continually. Sheriff Bell appointed L. F. Parsons, secretary of the Citizens' Alliance, under sheriff.

At 6.10 on Friday the trainload of miners marked for deportation left Cripple Creek for the Kansas line. At Colorado Springs twenty-seven policemen were on guard to see that none of the men were put off there. At La Junta several men who passed remarks on the guard were prodded with bayonets for daring to criticize the governor and the hired men of the mine owners.

Upon arriving at the State line it was found that Jack Brady, sheriff of Hamilton county, Kansas, was in waiting with a force of deputies to turn back the deportees and to arrest any of the guard that dare cross the line. In addition, the conductor of the train absolutely refused to carry the men into Kansas. As a consequence, the men were dumped upon the prairie by their captors, who, in parting, fired a volley over their heads. They were miles from any place in which food might be procured, and, although there were food and water on the train in plenty. the soldiers, for reasons best known to themselves, carried it away with them. As quickly as the train pulled out, the deportees began to walk to Holby, the nearest town. Reaching that place they were hospitably received by the inhabitants, and as quickly as possible the exiles made their way back to the moun-

#### CAPITALIST BRUTALITY SUSTAINS SOCIALIST CHARGES.

The treatment accorded the deported men while on the train is quite in keeping with the character of the men who are enforcing the law and establishing order. The captives were not allowed to speak above a whisper while on the train and were forced to keep their seats for seventeen hours.

"God help the miners deported from Colorado to Kansas who are sent back by the Kansas authorities," said the pious Peabody. "Kansas cannot prevent people from entering its borders, but if she finds they do not make good citizens she can pass them on as Colorado has done. She has the right to throw them out."

I commend this remark to the people who question the truth of the charges brought by Socialists against Capitalism as being utterly brutal.

It would be a mistake to speak of the deported men as miners, because, in fact, a number of trades were represented among the exiles. A shoemaker had been taken from his bench and rushed out of the district without being given a chance to remove his apron. Another, an expressman, was forced to leave two teams uncared for on the streets.

On their way back to Cripple Creek the defenders of the Peabody administration kept up their reputation for peacefulness, as a number of assaulted citizens will tell you.

General Bell closed a number of mines, the reason advanced being the same as in the case of the Portland.

Prsident Roosevelt was appealed to by the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, urging him to investigate conditions in Colorado, but, beyond an acknowledgment of the receipt of the telegram, no reply was made.

### A LEGAL CURIOSITY.

The coroner's jury empanelled by the new man, Hall, to inquire into the deaths of the men killed in the Independence explosion, brought in a verdict that is a curiosity in its way, showing as it does the lengths to which prejudice will drive men. In part it says:

"We find that the said explosions were exploded by an infernal machine purposely and wilfully set and discharged by some person or persons to your jury unknown, for the purpose of wilfully, maliciously and feloniously killing and inurdering said persons and others; that said crime is one of similar crimes designed and executed in the Cripple Creek district during the past few months and perpetrated for the purpose of killing and intimidating non-union miners and thereby preventing them from working, and that said crimes are a conspiracy entered into by certain members of the Western Federation of Miners, and known, incited and furthered by certain officers of that organization."

Could a more complete display of asininity and criminal prejudice possibly be made? The explosion was the work of a 'person or persons to your jury unknown," and yet the band of asses were quite sure that the criminals were connected with the Western Federation of Miners. As I have already stated, this jury was made up by the mine owners and handed over to the coroner. Only "safe" men sat en it; that is to say, men who could be depended upon to bring in a verdict implicating the Western Federation of Miners regardless of the evidence.

## WOMEN MALTREATED BY EELL'S CHIVALROUS WARRIORS.

Among the many notable effects of the rule of the mine owners we may note the seizing of Mrs. Printy, who was taken at her home, while nursing the baby. She was taken to the bull pen and searched in the presence of a number of men. Following that she was "sweated" by a committee, to make her divulge scerets believed to be in her possession. Mrs. Printy was not the only woman molested by Bell and his chivalrous warriors. Considerable animosity was displayed against the Woman's

Sheriff Edward Bell issued a similar proclamation, and, tak- Auxiliary because the work of relieving the distressed had been turned over to that organization.

"I hope I shall not have to arrest the ladies," said Colonel Verdeckberg, "but they must behave themselves. I am told that the county jail has an excellent female department."

Frank J. Hange, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners; was the next to feel the wrath of General Bell. He was thrown into the bull pen and kept there for ten days, no charge being filed against him. He had been engaged in legal work on behalf of the union and Bell proposed to show him the error of his way. C. G. Kennison, president of Union No. 32, was arrested on the streets of Denver by Marshal Moore of Goldfield. Kennison protested against being taken, and as a consequence was severely beaten by his captor, who is a specimen of the mer hired by the mine owners to do their dirty work. This savior of society was but recently an inmate of the penitentiary, to which

#### NEW MEXICO SUBSTITUTED FOR KANSAS.

place he had been sent for a rape on his stepdaughter.

By the morning of the 14th another batch of prisoners was ready for deportation. These men, to the number of thirty-five were sent southward to the line of New Mexico. Bad as was the treatment accorded to the ninety-one sent to Kansas, it was exceeded by the manner in which the candidates for New Mexico were handled. One man, William Ketcham, was taken ill on the train that was bearing him away from his home, and by morning was almost in a state of collapse. When the destination was reached, Ketcham was pushed out of the train, and, when he begged to be allowed to lie down by the roadside, the answer he received was a bayonet prod in the back, and he was forced down the road with his fellow captives at "double quick."

In this case the men were taken over the line. They were told never to come back, and, as a hint of what might happen, some of the soldiers tapped their rifles. Then the soldiers made for the train, which pulled out at once. One of the deported men, standing on the stone that marked the boundaries of the States

> "My country, 'tis of thee: Sweet land of liberty, Of thee I sing."

#### NEGATIVING THE FLAG.

And at that moment, in the city of Cripple Creek, the flag was floating over the building which contained the office of the military commander and the bull pen, it being "Flag Day." Was there ever a greater travesty upon the name and emblem of freedom? On the mountain sides of Colorado no song of freedom was ringing. That as piratical a crew of exploiters as was ever spawned in the filth of Capitalism might be impregnably intrenched in power, a prostituted administration was making the name of America a by-word, and, with the names of Washington and Lincoln on their fips, men were staining the flag with a negative of all it is supposed to stand for, even while hey pretended to venerate it.

The exiles did not tarry in the desert. They made their way as quickly as possible to Antonito, and from that place scattered

to various parts of the State.

### BRINGING OUT "THE BEST."

The success of the Federation in cating for its distressed members and their families aroused the ire of Colonel Verdeckberg, and the following order was issued:

"Headquarters, Teller County Military District, National Guard of Colorado.

"Victor, Col., June 14, 1904.

"Special Order, No. 19:

"No organization will be allowed while this county is under military control to furnish aid in any form to the members of ar organization or their families in this county, unless the same is done through military channels. Major Thomas E. McClelland is provost marshal of this military district, and he stands ready to receive from any person or organization any money or supplies that are for distribution to any persons rendered needy by the military occupation of this county for the suppression of insurrection, and all money and other supplies furnished will be applied to the relief of persons above referred

"(Signed) Edward Verdeckberg. "Colonel First Infantry, N. G. C. Commanding Teller County Military District in the absence of Brigadier General Sherman

Colonel Verdeckberg's signature and "entitlements" form quits proclamation in themselves.

When the union stores were wrecked by the mob and closed by the military, the W. F. M. made arrangements with John Kettelson to furnish supplies to the families of members of the union that were in need. Colonel Verdeckberg put a stop to that, and when he found that the women of the relief committee were carrying on the work of supplying the wives and children of impoverished and deported miners, he, majestic in his wrath, called Mrs. King, chairwoman of the committee, before him and ordered her to desist. This is not the worst of the work of the military. Charitable people, whose hearts were wrung at the sight of suffering humanity, and who had come to the relief of the victims of the despotism, were informed that they must end such nefarious practices.

In Denver, too, the arm of the enemy was felt. The officers of the W. F. M. were ordered to vacate their quarters in the Mining Exchange building. This, according to the W. F. M. men, was spite work, instigated by the Citizens' Alliance.

The competitive system, say its defenders, brings out the best that is in us. View its work in the Cripple Creek district

OUR STATE COMMITTEE STANDS FOR COMPROMISE.

Local Faribault Turns Committee Down.

State Committee Must Give Account of its Fusion and Compromise Deals Comrages Kept in the Dark.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 19, 1904. E. B. FORD.

Faribauit Minn Dear Comrade-

Dear Comrade:-

The following letter has been sent to the Social Democrat Herald which explains itself

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 18th, 1904. Editor Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee, Wis.

The attention of the state executive mittee of the Socialist party of this state, designated for election puroses as Public Ownership party, has called to an article in the Wisconsin Labor World, of the 8th instant, headed, "Ford Digs Into Berger," and quoted from the Referendum, published by E. B. Ford at Faribault, this state, and which is prefaced, for the erpose of giving it greater force, by the statement that Mr. Ford is an electeral candidate for the Socialist party

We have been greatly annoyed by this and other similar articles, written by Mr. Ford and published in the Referendum, attacking and denouncing the workers in the Socialist movement in this country.

We very much deplore these publications and the spirit which seems to animate Mr. Ford in making them and regret that Mr. Ford indulges in such vitriolic outbursts.

We wish to say that Mr. Ford is not an electoral candidate for the Socialist party of this state and that he in no way speaks for or represents the party in this state.

Me has forbidden that his name be used as electoral candidate.

"He takes little papt in the worl being done in this state and has asned the attitude of a general cen-

"He is not only not supported in his urse by this committee and by the party in this state, but we and the party disown and denounce his attacking articles as unjust and unmerited and any use of them, except as showing the ebalitions of an individual who focs not represent the party or the timent of the party in this state, is

We write this for publication in you paper, in order that we and the Socialparty in this state may be set right eyes of your readers, and that Mr. Ford may be shown only as a self-

"Very truly your comrades in the

MILTON N. ROGERS FRED MILLER B. M. HOLMAN B. F. MORLEDGE J. E. NASH HAZEN PARKER, "State Executive Committee."

Now. Mr. Ford, it is not within the prevince of the State Executive Comto say what sort of a paper lish, and we do not attempt to to so; but we do say that in our judgeor it is in very bad taste, very unust and very injurious to the cause for you to be continually hurling scathondsides at the prominent workin the Socialist movement, who vears stood behind the guns. and who are universally regarded as true to the cause. Such a course spoils your influence in the work and gives he enemy something to croak about and helps no one We therefore earned of attacking and devote your energies to upbuilding the cause of So-

Truly yours, By order of State Executive Com-

J. E. Nash.

State Secretary.

Comrades, I never published a letwillingness in my life,

he are trying to befuddle the working people of this state and are organ-ising them into reform, revision, com-

ed to show to you, com- adopted, the same kind and one as that

rades, what you ought to have known a long time ago-that the members of our state committee, are not Socialists but that they are a bunch of men in the Socialist movement to turn it over to revision and compromise.

I have the proof at hand, showing that S. M. HOLMAN, whose name is signed to the foregoing mess of lies (and I care not for lies from the enemies of Socialism in the movemen or out) has stood for fusion and compromise ever since he has had control of the "machine", he and his peanut politicians and middle class huxters, lawyers, "professahs" and worn-ou

I have Holman's own hardwriting, in letter in which he favored Putnam. Roach and Greenbaum & Co. in their fusion deal, while holding office in the national office of the Socialist party, and where he and the state committee passed resolutions concemning the Referendum and Local Faribault, behause we were the first in the state to vote selid to throw those traitors out of the party; and after they were voted out, HOLMAN, as state secretary, wrote me a letter of apology to Local Faribault for the stand he says the committee took against Local Faribault in that case, in our stand for Socialism, against traitors and fusion. Deny this, if you dare, Mr. Holman.

Why did you apologize to Local Faribault after those traitors were turned out of the party? Did you think, when you voted to turn Local Faribault down, Mr. HOLMAN, that you was going to be on the side of the majority? And when you found you was NOT in a majority, you apologized yourself into line with the majority? Is it not a fact Mr HOLMAN that your whole ambition is to be on the side of the majority, and to hell with Socialism?

If you can't find a satisfactory answer, you better write down to the Democrat Herald and tell Berger I was in the insane asylum, as your de-

Holman is head push for the Standard Oil company, and hence his class consciousness to that extent, that he can lead the workers on to the shoals of compromise, without his boss John D. Rockefeller, objecting to his (Holman) putting in extra time at his (John D.'s) expense, to "lead" the Socialist party.

I here prove to you, workers of the rank and file of the Socialist movement, that HOLMAN is determined to be on the side of the majority, even if the majority decides for a gold standard: for he may as well declare for a gold standard, for he now declares, and so does the whole capitalist committee, for a monetary system, bonds, interest, profits, interest and wages, in the name of Socialism.

Holman was on the platform comnittee at our February last convention with me, and so was lash, and both voted for a Socialist platform, against union resolution, and the immediate demands fake.

Why did Holman do this? Because he is politician enough to know that the majority of delegates, in that convention stood for a platform clean and revolutionary.

Holman was a delegate at the Nation Convention and when he found that a majority of delegates were politicians, fusionists, grafters, Gompersites, Greenbaumers and Putnams, he voted for fusion and revision, compromise, capitalist bonds, wages, a tax system and an 8 hour day program, while myself and Comrade Brosky of New Ulm, voted against this capitalist rot, and we were the only Socialists in that convention from Minneso-

Since that time Holman, and George B. Leonard, a lawyer of Minneapolis, who has been working his graft on the rank and file of the party for hundreds of dollars, and who is to blame for most of the unnecessary litigation in the capitalist courts, has been trying to blacklist Local Faribault and estly request that you cease this meth- the Referendum. Why? Because we stand for Socialism, as against capitalism, he and the rest of our state committee stands for to-day, fusion, confusion, and any old peanut politics, to catch votes from the middle class and Nash is no better, or he would never have signed his name to the foregoing mess of lies, which he knows are lies in the superlative degree. For he, too, plays with the lawyers, and middle class politicians, who, if allowed to remain in charge of our movement, will organize the rest of the state with their Capitalist Thompsons, with preachers, lawyers, doctors, democrat aifd republican aldermen and policemen

a clean cut capitalist platform will be

Nash, Holman, Rogers, Miller, Morledge, Roogers and Parker, go to Wisconsin to defend which declares for the wage system, interest, profits, rents, taxes, bond issues, buying the rallroads, telegraphs, telephone lines, mills mines, factory system, oil fields and plants and lands from the trust and

PAY FOR THEM AT THEIR ACT-UAL VALUE!!

All this rot is what our state committee calls Socialism; and because the Referendum denounces all such as capitalism, and such as advocate them-Steadman, Unterman, Simons Morgan, Thompson, Mills, Will, Stit Wilson, Holman, Lucas, Leonard, Nash, Berger, Gaylora, Carey, Sieverman, Titus, and a few more, as capitalist traitors who have drifted into the Socialist movement for their own especial benefit, every one of them grafters, lawyers, preachers and profit mongers; NOT ONE of them who have performed a day's useful service in their lives, the foregoing resolutions have been adopted by a state committee, also middle class grafters and pollticians, and NOT A SOCIALIST AMONG THEM.

It is an honor to be resolved against by such a bunch of men, comrades and every word in the resolution is lie, rank with capitalist tactics, excepting where they say I am casting broad shots at "prominent workers in the movement, who have stood by

Yes, and I intend to expose them those "prominents who stand at the guns" at salaries of from \$3 to \$15 a day out of the Socialists of this nation to talk capitalist reform, then whine what "sacrifices" they have made, until every capitalist grafter of them is driven from the Socialist movement to join the glorious foot steps of Greenbaum, Putnam, Goldstein, Martha Moore Avery, Casson Gompers, Mitchell & Co, for they are even worse than those.

I am glad I do not represent the state committee, and as for representing the Secialist party. I may and I may not: but certain I am, that I am advocating Socialism, while this committee is not and never has, and it is a bunch of men representing the middle class of the city of Minneapolis, and not the working class of Minnesota.

Hundreds of dollars have been squan dered by this committee bled out of the comrades, in useless printing, that a populist printer, named Cole, may have a steady job; and dollars spent in sending out middle class leaflets, and sending out letters to "prominent" demograts; for what? That Carl D. Thompson may organize "Socialist" (?) clubs?

Again I would be pleased to have our state secretary furnish the secretary of Local Faribault, with the names of the two locals in the northern part of this state, this "class conscious" (?) state committee allowed to fuse with the democrats and to go on the official ballot as "independent." Were these clubs organized by Thompson? Our secretary asks for information, and asks why this committee has been working these schemes under cover in

No, comrades I DO NOT represent this state committee.

Next week I shall print the resoluagainst the state committee.

E. B. FORD.

SECTION MINNEAPOLIS OFFICERS.

At the regular business meeting of Section Minneapolis, held December 4th, the following officers were elected to serve from January 1st to June 30, 1905, inclusive: Organizer, Carl J. Smith; recording secretary, William Foy; financial secretary, George Hedgedon; literary agent, Peter Reil; treasurer, Martin Overby; sergeant at arms, Peter Reil; grievance committee. Martin Carlson. Carl Madsen and Henry Edwards; auditing commmittee, Walter Haley, Thomas Dougherty and Carl J. Smith; hall trustees, Henry Edwards, Peter Reil and George Hodgedon.

CLEVELAND'S OFFICERS. At the last regular meeting of Section Cleveland the following officers and committees were elected for ensuing term of six months, beginning Jan uary 1, 1905: Organizer, J. D. Goerke; recording secretary, R. Zillmer; financial secretary, Joe Relman; treasurer, J. Heidenreich; librarian, Ea Hauser; literary agent, Fred Brown; sergeantat-arms; E. Malmsten, J. Rugg, E. Polster and P. C. Christiansen; grievance committee, P. Dinger, J. Kircher and J. D. Goerke; city executive comand real estate sharks, when in 1906. mittee, D. Sash, R. Koeppel, E. Polster, J. Messenger, J. Vancata.

The Organizer.

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Experiences Anent "Bulgaria" or "Italy" local has enforced Party principle with

Moline, Ill., Dec. 27 .- When I read

Comrade Johnson's article I felt like

writing to her, "them's my sentiments, too." I hope that the fine policy there outlined may find universal favor in the Party. The one raison d'etre of the S. L. P. is its unqualified adhesion to revolutionary tactics. These tactics, carried into practice at this time, are marked by three characteristics which distinguish them from the methods of all other political organizations in America: (1) a revolutionary platform; (2) ownership of the Party Press by and for the to all capitalist institutions, including so-called "labor" unions as well as political parties. To these principles the S. the new regime. Its membership, like all thought of surrender. The proposition set forth by Comrade Johnson re-Those comrades who would look upon

where the S. P. has organizations in away with a keg of beer in a fortnight. It's all new material, somewhat flabby, of course, and untrained. But usually as best they can, on "looking backward" soup and "Appeal to Reason" soup-bone. Opportunities to secure something more nourishing are not neglected. In Youngstown, after our season of agitation there had come to a close, one young S. P. man purchased and distributed, I am told, a hundred and fifty of OUR pamphlets. Another at Canal Dover told me that he intended to secure twenty-five copies of "The Burning Question of Trades ("Don't forget to send one to Max Hayes," [ suggested). Another at Toledo took my I know you will be interested." whole supply of the same publication. All of the brightest minds in the S. P. in those towns where the old-fashioned scandal-mongering Kangs have not had an opportunity to get in their work, are themselves growing out of the soft-shell stage. Everywhere in such places, there is manifest a desire to be at one with S. L. P. on all the principles above S. L. P. haters are in the ascendency, there is an utter confusion of ideas as

regards both economic principle and po-

litical tactics. Take Cincinnati, for instance. When L. P.? ne gets up against such a crowd he is thankful that there is a separate national | demning men for mere ignorance. A fullorganization "broad" enough for them, thus saving us the trouble of dealing or a month. To upbraid a man bewith them at close quarters. They have, in that Hell of all Canitalism, where ject of social science is rank stupidity. the very air stultifies a man's moral and Of the 392,000 voters who cast their physical nature, a"Co-operative Society." ballot for Debs, I'll warrant that there This institution "saves five per cent to are not 50,000 who have heard of the S. all consumers." Owned and operated by L. P. except in a vague way; some of "Socialists" it aims, so its circular states, us, like very little children, have thought "to secure the stores first, the machines and land next, by purchase." The secre- flocking to us just because we stand for tary of the concern, a pompous fellow, what is right and good for that class. who evidently never worked and never But history has not been made in that will, told me that "the S. L. P. is at way. The Socialist propaganda demands fault in that it attacks the capitalist consistent work on the part of an army class. They are not so bad. The work- of day and night agitators. If a member ers should save their money and invest of the S. P. next door to you spends in our Co-operative. We save five per his spare time in distributing the best cent. on all purchases." We had met in literature published by his party, and a shoe-shop where another member of the you do nothing but go to a meeting of S. P. was humped up over a piece of leather. He groaned and handed me a quarter in payment of a six months' subscription to the Weekly People. Another crowd in S. P. local at Cincinnati is composed of German anarchists who distribute literature on the interesting subject "Dynamite Bombs and the Way to Use Them." They told Comrade Eisenberg that they were "boring from within the S P. to make it anarchist." Now compare such an outfit with the S. P. local at Toledo, O. At the latter city a large number of members, we having no organization there, volunteered their assistance at our meetings. They purchased more of our literature than I sold to non-Socialists. Leading members expressed entire agreement with our trades union policy. 'A number of foung members (glass workers) called on me. In reply to my criticisms of their compromising tactics, one of them said: "We joined with the Democrats about three years ago, but at that time we knew

such vgior that I was almost disposed to criticize them, in one case, for going too far, and Toledo is not the only local which I should be glad to welcome, complete, into the S. L. P. This tendency on the part of progressive elements in the S. P., if rightly understood by our membership, points the way "to Italy."

I am everywhere trying to impress

upon our comrades the advisability of carrying the message of the S. L. P. direct to the young members of the S. P.; of becoming personally acquainted with them and pointing out that what they are striving to attain within their organization is just what we have fought for these ten years. Suppose yourself to be living in a city where there is no Party; (3) uncompromising opposition Socialist organization whatever. You are dissatisfied, rebellious, hunting for an answer to the eternal query, "Why am I a slave?" Imagine yourself walking out some summer evening and being L. P. will eling until the bells ring in attracted by a crowd in the street. An S. P. speaker is denouncing Roosevelt the Japanese army, is disciplined against and Parker, Rockefeller and Carnegie. He describes a haven of rest for the workers to be realized if they will only "vote for Debs and subscribe for the solves to this: In how far is any con- 'Appeal to Reason'." It is the best you siderable portion of the "Socialist" party have ever heard and your interest grows developing toward our position, and what as you are invited to join an organizacan we do to hasten that development; tion and eradicate wage slavery. You join, pay dues, vote for Debs, and read the "Appeal to Reason." The new subthe entire membership of the S. P. as ject becomes of absorbing interest. You Kangaroo, must have been frequenting are eager to learn ,eager to teach. And the haunts of Rip Van Winkle for the then, some fine day, at the bench next past five years. In the State of Ohio, you in the shop, there works a man who says that he, also, is a Socialista "A comrade, then, how fine. Come to many of the smaller cities, there are not, our next meeting." How would you like outside of Cleveland and Cincinnati; to have that man look at you in a patronenough old leathery Kangaroos to get izing way and tell you that you were associating with a crowd of fakirs, skates, hypocrites, liars; that you were mighty ignorant of what you were talking about and your vote was worse than the boys are trying to live and grow, wasted? Wouldn't you be more apt to listen if he talked like this: "You have been studying Socialism, have you? I am glad to know it. I have done so myself for several years. What have you read and what are you reading?"

"I have read 'Looking Backward,' by Bellamy, some of Ruskin's works, and a paper called the 'Appeal to Reason.'

"I read that paper, too, until I found a better, the Weekly People, the official organ of our Party, the Socialist Unionism," and send them to his friends, Labor Party. Here is a copy containing an article on the 'class struggle,' in which "Then there are two parties? I did

not know that. We have never heard of your party here. Our speakers never said anything about it, and your party never sent any speakers to town.

"What you say is only too true. But our principles are right and from now on we are going to build up here. Yes, I'll come to your meeting to-night, and in restated. On the other hand, where the old turn all of you must subscribe for our paper for a year and come to our meeting next week."

Now, which method of approach would induce you to study the tactics of the S.

We have often been guilty of confledged Socialist is not grown in a day cause he knows little of the vast subthat the working class would come the Section once in a while, which is doing more for Socialism you or he? Bulgaria or Italy? We may not be in either if so many of you miss the golden opportunity offered by this very season. Some twelve thousand readers of The People send in two hundred new subscribers per week. Eleven thousand eight hundred stand around and wait for a charge to ride through to the Socialist Republic on the backs of other people, Should the S L. P., so finely equipped as it is, fail to do its duty, its place

would be taken by other forces now pressing to the front. For great prin ciples do not depend upon certain individuals for expression. But of this, more in the future.

Frank Bohn. (To Be Concluded Next Week.)

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription ex pires. First number indicates the month little of Socialism. Now we wouldn't think of such a thing." In Toledo the second, the day, third the year.

# PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Pariy of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities-divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and percerts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the

banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social

evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trust; and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the bunner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder-a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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## WEEKLY PROPLE

2, 4 au 6 New Reade St., New York. P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 120 Franklin

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SUCIALIST		TES:	ar.		
In :188	.,,,,,			2,06	8
In 1892				21,15	256
in 1896 In 1900				36,56	
In 1902				53.76	3

Ring out false pride in place and blood. The civic slander and the spite ;

Ring in the love of truth and right, Ring in the common love of good

ARSON AND DEARTH CAPITALIST PROPS.

The New York "Times" is a capitalist paper. It is owned by multi-million-During the elections the paper was for the "same and safe Democracy" which is equivalent to saying it was a Republican as it was Democratic, A eachable witness by capitalism an not well be imagined, nor one more ling for the prosecution in the suit ing Class vs. the Capitalist Class. It is a witness that we now summen

In its December 21, 1904, issue "The Times", in its report entitled "The Financial Markets", makes this statement: "Cotton broke to the year's minimum this being one of the sequels to an abundant yield, A MISFORTUNE WHICH IT IS SUGGESTED, MAY BE MINIM-ZED BY DESTROYING THE EXCESS

We feel certain that the defendants in the suit will not care to cross-exso notable a witness subpoenzed out of their own house. We ask him, accordingly, to step aside, and we now on to the witness stand a sep witness, likewise subpoenaed from the ray, President of the Farmers' Educa al and Co-operative Union of Amer ics. Mr. Murray's credentials, as "The Times'", are his position. The President of an organization of employers, he holds to capitalism as the proper thing. Mr. Murray also bewails the large crop of cotton; he looks forward and sees no prospect of let-up in the "misfortune", and his capitalist head in pursuit of this object he has hit a plan. He said in Dallas, Tex., on mber 26, 1904:

"Next year I want to see the acreage REDUCED at least 20 per cent. That is THE ONLY SALVATION OF THE COTTON-RAISING INDUSTRY OF THE SOUTH."

together with "The Times."

the capitalist system find their "econooverthrown by Socialism; when ever they find their claims, that the conlition of the Working Class is improvnever they find their pretence, that italism offers free opportunities to all, made mince meat of by the irrerutable Socialist reasoning which proves that under espitalism the opportunities become ever fewer for the masses and the future for these ever blacker; whenever their affectation of love for "inality" is tern to pieces by the So fallst logic which proves that capitaleder of despotism;—Whenever, in ted by Socialism they drop the mask of "democracy", of "Christianity", and of what not, and, putting on a bold front,

"That may all be true, but it cannot be helped. Nature so wills it. Everybody can not be well off. There is not wealth gh to make us all rich. Some must

This claim is as false as any other advanced by capitalism. It is not true that Nature so wills it that pauperism must be the lot of the masses: it is not true that there is not wealth enough The reverse of all that is the truth. As far as Nature herself is coucerned, she is bountiful, and, aided by an industrial people can raise an abundance of wealth for all with but little cal exertion. Such, however, is he condition in modern society. In modern capitalist-run society there is, indeed, not wealth snough for all. Why not? Are Nature and man's skill to blame? The two witnesses quoted above answer the question, and in answering it they convict the capitalist system out of its own mouth.

A large cotton crop, certainly a blessing, is pronounced a "misfortune", and the misfortune is to be minimized by arson! And in order that the "misfortune" may not recur, 20 per cent of the acreage is to be rendered a desolate wilderness, because it would not do to render it productive in some other channe and thereby bring about some other "misfortune"

A social system that is compelled to look upon abundance as a "misfortune", and that can thrive only upon the real misfortune of dearth or devastation is a social crime. Capitalism blights Nature's womb; capitalism cripples the machinery of production; capitalism lames the arm of industry—and all for the purpose of breeding a minority of despots and fastening them to the back of a pauper Working Class. It is not Nature and man's inability that justify the horrors of capitalism, it is the horrors of capitalism that require the thwarting of Nature and of man's capabilities. A social system to which arson is prop and which needs dearth for its "salvation" is a horrid nightmare.

And the human race is awakening and making ready to cast the oppressing nightmare from its chest. On the ap proaching Bosworth field of civilization the hideous, deformed monster of Cap italism-a veritable Richard III. in point of uncouthness and of criminality-may perchance, like the royal hobgobli awake to a sense of its blood-stained career, and in the agony of despair, just before giving up the ghost, confess:

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues, And every tongue brings in a several

tale. And every tale condemns me for

HER NAME WILL BE CALLED

It is well known that when a sor daughter or wife of the capitalist elite steals, he or she does not get a suit of striped clothes, he or she is not given free lodgings in a penitentiary, in short, he or she is not convicted for theft and pronounced a thief. Instead of punishnent, she or he is treated with extra ess and solicitude. Her or his act is called "kleptomania," and the doer of the act is placed under "treatment," that is to say, becomes the object of special pandering. All this is well known; it is awell established principle of capitalist ociety or law; it is one of the capitalists' vested rights." But all this is rapidly ecoming inadequate to capitalist requirements. The rapid progress made by the Capitalist Class in its pillar-ofsocial morality zeal demands a proportional extension of the "kleptomania plea. The "kleptomania" plea does well enough for a Capitalist Class that is still at the infant knee-breeches stage of the thrift-and-push of petty chicanery. When, however, the Capitalist Class has come of age, when it has put on the long trousers of the adult, when, in short, it has reached the "frenzied finance" stage -when it has done that, then the "kleptomania" manoeuvre is obviously inade-Mr. Murray may now leave the court sive is requisite. Mrs. Chadwick, to

gether with her civic supplements, her

lawyers, are blazing the way to that

more comprehensive something. News comes from Cleveland that Mrs. Chadwick's attorneys are to set up the plea of insanity in her behalf. But will g, pounded to dust by Socialist facts; not that lock her up in a lunatic asylum? Not at all; just follow the clever plan. The plea is not to be one of absolute insanity. It is to be a plea of insanity only AT THE TIME that she duped the Oberlin bank. That being established, the next move is to be an inquiry into the state of the lady's mind immediately AFTER the duping was done. Her sanity ever since will be demonstrated. Human conscience, Christianity, morality-all the stage mountings of capitalism will then be invoked against the monstrous cruelty of keeping a sane being in duress yile, and the agonizing company of lunatics, after she has recovered her senses. Whereupon Mrs. Chadwick will be set free, will be admired as a special protege of Providence, she will be exhibited as an instance of "medical trimph."-and none will be louder in their hallelujahs than the fraternity of "insane" floaters of gold bricks whom Lawson has pilloried, together with the rest of the Capitalist Class whose industry to-day is to bunco society.

"Temporary insanity" is about to suplement "kleptomania" as a vested right of the Capitalist Class. With the enoyment of that right the Capitalist Class will get a fresh lease of freedom, until the lease is summarily cancelled by the triumphant working class. And Mrs. Chadwick's name will in the meantime be called blessed for having blazed the Way.

The gold brick inventor, Tom O'Brien, is reported desd; but Rockefeller and Mergan still live.

IT HAD TO BE.

The debate now in progress in the 'Record and Guide." the real estate journal of this city, on the workings of arbi tration between employers and employes in the building trades, is acting like a plow that throws up many a valuable fact of hidden information. One of these facts goes directly to the exemplification of the sort of thing that is passing current for "Unionism. The fact to which we here wish to

call attention is furnished by George J.

Bohnen of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Mr. Bohnen quotes clause 15 of the arbitration agreement-"The members of this associatoin agree to employ members of the Trades Union only, directly or indirectly, when parties to this agreement." The clause obviously means that only Union men who are parties to the agreement can be employed. This clause Mr. Bohnen shows was violated by the employers in the instance of the Van Norden Trust Company building at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street The employers sublet certain carpenter work to the George C. Flint Company which was also a party to the arbitration agreement. The Flint Company, however, as soon as it obtained the contract, discharged about sixty-five Union men, and sublet certain "trim," which these men would ordinarily have done, to a Pawtucket concern. That this was a violation of the arbitration agreement is obvious. But this is not the point of real interest raised by Mr. Bohnen. The point of interest at this moment is that Mr .Bohnen insists strenuously that the work farmed out to Pawtncket carpenters belonged to the New York members of the Union. There is no contention that the Pawtucket men were non-union: for all we know they are the Pawtucket branch of Mr. Bohnen's New York organization. In other words, Mr. Bohnen's Trades Union attitude is that it is proper "Unionism" for the local of one place to seek to exclude the local of another place. That Mr. Bohnen plants himself upon the agreement with the emplovers does not improve matters in this respect. On the contrary, it aggravates the absurdity of Mr. Bohnen's "Union' claims. No doubt the employer broke faith, but faith in what? In "Unionism"? By no means. He broke faith with Mr. Bohnen on a matter in which Mr. Bohnen repudiated the ethics of bona fide Unionism. He broke faith with a faithless man. Mr. Bohifen's Unionism, being nothing but a disguised guild, or capitalist concern, he placed himself by his agreement outside of the pale of "Unionism" and upon the capitalist field of competition against

And such a thing as Mr. Bohnen stands for passes for "Unionism"! Unionism, bona fide Unionism, is the economic organization of the Working Class against the Capitalist Class. Such an organization is integral. It knows no Pawtucket or New York. It knows only the Working Class, and wherever these are found they belong in the organization and under the organization's wings. Any "agreement" with the foe that infringes this fundamental principle is treason to Labor. It throws the signer of the agreement outside the ranks of Labor and into the ranks of Capitalism. No wonder Mr. Bohnen was worsted by the employers. He left the camp that can roll the employers in the dust in order to try conclusions with the employers upon the employers' own field of capitalist chicanery. Labor can never win there. That it would defraud was a foregone conclusion.

## CHILLING AT ITS HEART

Mr. Leonard Courtney, a gentleman who enjoys the reputation of being a veteran English publicist, has an article in the "Monthly Review" in which he bewails what he calls the decline of Parliament within his recollection. Mr. Courtney's attitude is not that of an intelligent mourner at the death-bed of a friend or relative, who is dissolving under the decrepitude old age; his attitude is that of a child that wails at the absence of robust companionship in the parent, now time-worn, who once assisted in the

child's rompings. Of course Parliament is declining in men of noble enthusiasm. So are all legislative bodies of capitalism. Inevitably so. Enthusiasm, the enthusiasm that breeds noble aspirations and thoughts and expresses these in eloquent speeches is possible only with a class that has its future before it, in other words, with a class that has a historic mission to fulfill. A class whose mission is done wilts. The mission of capitalism was stupendous. It was nothing short of bringing about the conditions for human freedom. Without the possibility of material wellbeing for all, slavery in some form or other is the lot of the masses. It was the mission of capitalism to develop and organize production in such manner as to assure the possibility of the material foundation for freedom. The noble task enobled the artisan. It bred conviction in his breast. it inspired his mind. Exhilarating was the work of striking the feudal shackles from society, doubly exhilarating the right one.

work of hurling the then tyrant from his throne, and every fibre tingled with the consciousness of importance. The mighty impulse produced titans and these appeared both within and without parliaments. Classic pages in George Eliot's works and in Eugene Sue's notable "History of a Proletarian Family" attest to the inspired labors of that generation on the seemingly humble field of economics. while history, as reflected on the more conspicuous field of politics, records their feats in parliaments. That was the period of capitalist virility, and it extended down to the middle of last century. Since then the decline set in The task of capitalism was performed; its mission was at end.

As many a man survives his usefulness, and the decrepitude of old age is then but a hindrance to his successors so with capitalism. Its actual task fulfilled, capitalism now lingers on the stage, attendant of the moment when its successor, Socialism, shall take the reins. No wonder there is atrophy in the mod ern parliament. When ever did senility inspire the human heart and mind? Senility looks backward, it is crotchety, it palsies. For the one-time zeal of the capitalist revolutionist we must look to the Socialist camp. The divine spark has passed to it.

Mr. Leonard Courtney's wail is no credit to his understanding. To the Socialist ear, however, the wail is music. It has the effect of the deep note of the muffled rumblings of the rising tide, rising over slowly shelving banks by the glimmer of breaking dawn, accompanied by the whisperings of the soft inshore breeze on a clear, promiseful spring morning. The symptoms of the approach of Socialism multiply. For one thing, capitalism is being chilled at its

#### STONE-BLIND OF ONE EYE.

Mr. George J. Bohnen of the Brother hood of Carpenters is engaged in a debate that is now in progress in the "Rec ord and Guide" and which has for its purpose, on his part, to show that the arbitration agreement between the emplovers and the employes in the building trades is a sham, a snare and a delu sion-in so far as the employes are coucerned.

Mr. Bohnen suggests the following analogy to prove his conclusion: "Suppose that Russia should overwhelmingly defeat Japan in the present war.' As one of the terms of peace it might oblige Japan to sign an arbitration treaty, framed entirely by the Czar's commis sioners. Then Russia might establish its arbitration tribunal at St. Petersburg, appoint its chief officers without consult ing Japan, and pay them out of its own exchequer. This arrangement would hard ly be hailed by peace congresses as a notable contribution to the cause of international arbitration. It is precisely this which the Employers' Association has done. Its faiture, therefore, was in evitable. An arbitration agreement force ed upon the arbitrators is a contradiction in terms; the spirit of conciliation is

absolutely essential." The analogy is excellent. The build ing trades had been weakened by a prolonged lockout. Thereupon the so-called arbitration agreement was forced upon them by the victors, and the office of the arbitration secretary was set up at the Employers' Clult So far Mr. Bohnen's optics seem to be A. No. 1. But he does not stop there. He proceeds to say that in order to have a fair arbitration agreement a parliament of workingmen and employers must be held who shall jointly w up a new treaty. In other word Mr. Bohnen is stone-blind of one eye.

The "arbitration" that Mr. Bohnen

supposes between Japan and Russia he

shows to be a sham. It is a sham becaused by sales on the installment plan. cause one of the parties was beaten, and The Socialists opposed the resolution at consequently the "arbitration" could only every point." be one-sided, a decree of the vanquisher From which it is seen that Germany also has middle class reformers who are trying to patch up the capitalist system against the hopelessly vanquished. And what is the plight of Labor? It is the plight of the HOPELESSLY VANby ineffectual attempts to stop the ten-QUISHED. TO say employer and employe, dency to concentration. capitalist and workingman, is to say vanquisher and hopelessly vanquished on Dr. Spitzka, of Columbia University, the economic field of battle. Lockouts says that after a thorough study and and lost strikes that crush the working investigation of several years he has men are but "rubbings-in" of the status concluded that crime cannot be attribuof "hopelessly vanquished": they are but ted to any deficiency of the brain. He underscorings of the fact that the workclaims that a study of criminals does not ing class is a subject class, the capitalist show the existence of a criminal type class a master class. For the same reason "The social conditions," says the doctor that the supposed arbitration between "which foster the great majority of Russia and Japan would be a sham, all crimes are more needful of study." If the arbitrations between Capital and Labor doctor does not watch his utterances Coare shams, and can be nothing but lumbia will be handing him his walking shams. Where there is the capitalist there is the victorious tyrant; where there is the working class there is the "The Eric People," "Socialist" party beaten down wage slave. "Working class" weekly, which was resuscitated prior to means that. There is nothing to ar election, has again turned up its toes. bitrate between the two. One or the That "big increase in Socialist votes," other must down. That's the only seems destined to have its counterpart in solution,-all of which Mr. Bohnen's pure a big increase in deceased "Socialist" and simple training prevents him from publications. seeing. He actually imagines the Work-

ng Class stands at a par with the Capi-

possible between the two.

talist class and there is a fair arbitration ty paper, has joined the increasing number of defunct "Socialist" weeklies What's the matter with "the big in-While Mr. Bohnen's left eye is in perfect condition, he is stone-blind of the crease in the Socialist vote"? It looks to be all wrong.

"The Iowa Socialist," a "Socialist" par-

H. M. BYNDMAN His Attitude to the Working Class-

The "Success" writers are developing

a new theory. It is called "side lines."

are a means of "occupying one's spare

time profitably," "gaining increased in-

dependence," etc., while pursuing a daily

occupation. These definitions, however

are more grandiloquent and imaginative

than real, in most cases. In these, "side

lines" are additional occupations entered

into for the purpose of making good the

deficit in wages that characterizes "regu-

lar" employment. "Side lines", in this

sense, were long known before the "Suc-

cess" writers exploited them. In many

states, the industrial workers-miners

textile operatives, etc .- in the agricul-

tural districts, make farming a "side

line," i. c., an additional means of eking

out a living. In this city, the writer

has worked with glassblowers who were

waiters and ushers at night; and litho-

graphic artists who are designers and

illustrators whenever opportunity pre-

sents itself to "make" a few additional

dollars. He has met men who buy and

sell various articles in the same way.

men with trades and professions that are

in nowise remarkable for the payment

of excessive wages and salaries. News

paper work is a "side line" with many

professional men. Insurance and fra-

ternal orders appeal to physicians, as

such. Even the housewife has "side

lines"; furnished rooms, washing, jan-

itoring, and "home work," i. e., crochet-

ing, etc., for jobbers, being among them.

So it goes on all sides-men and women

toiling in other than their regular oc-

cupations in order to increase their

small wages and make their position in

life more secure. And they do this in

the face of considerable opposition, as

the men and women regularly engaged

in the callings and professions they in-

vade, regard them as amateurs, substi-

tutes and interlopers, who only serve

to overcrowd, reduce wages, and make

conditions worse than they are. It is

thus they gain "greater independence,"

forsooth! But it is this very condition

of evercrowding and wage reduction

that the "Success" exploiters of "side

lines" are consciously or unconsciously

bringing about. Generally speaking, the

doctrines of the "Success" writers tend

only to intensify the strenuous tussle

for existence, in that they appeal to am-

bitions that are impossible of general

realization within the limits of present

society. The very division of labor pre-

vailing-not to mention the private own-

ership of capital-makes it a dream to

expect that the great mass of the popu-

lation can become "captains of indus-

try," or enjoy the opportunities that will

enable them to develop into great and

learned men. In present society most

of the population is:struggling form bare

existence, while an evergrowing fraction

is on the lookout for a job of any kind.

With men and women pursuing "side

lines," i. e., overrunning one another's

trades, professions and callings, in or-

der to eke out a living, this struggle,

and this hunt for a job, becomes more

intense. The labor market becomes over-

crowded, and the capitalists are enabled

to reduce wages. This constitutes the

The following appears in "Men's

"Fighting the Department Store in

Germany -At Berlin a resolution asking

the government to introduce a bill for

the protection of the middle commercial

classes against the great accumulations

of capital in the retail trade was adopted

by the Reichstag. The resolution con-

templates a further extension of the law

against unfair competition and the regu-

lation of closing out sales, so as to pre-

vent bogus advertisements, and also

seeks a remedy against the hardships

'success" of the "Success" writers.

Wear":

According to these writers, "side lines'

(From "The Socialist," Edinburgh, Scotland, Official Organ S. L. P. of Great Britain.)

Wants to Be a "Millerand."

In another part of our columns we reproduce an article entitled "True Republicans," published in "Le Socialiste," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party of France, which gives a catalogue of the prominent leaders of reformist or bourgeois socialism in the continent, with running comments upon each Lest our continental comrades should unduly exalt themselves on the score of this list of brilliant "statesmen," we hasten to publish the following letter, to prove that although we cannot in this country boast of a Socialist organization possessing the same numerical strength as that of the continent, nevertheless we possess reformists who are well worthy of a place in the "Chamber of Horrors" of International Socialism

The following letter was sent to Neil Maclean, at that time secretary to the Glasgow Clarion Scouts:

9 Queen Anne's Gate (London), Sept 3, 1900.

Dear Comrade. I don't mind saying that I am utterly disgusted with the workers here in general, and with our own party in parficular. Neither deserve to have men of ability from the educated class to serve them. It is a waste of life. They are not worth the personal sacrifice and continuous worry. Liebknecht, at any rate, had the satisfaction of feeling the movement going well under him all his life. All I have done is to cramp the exercise of my own faculties to no purpose. I could have done more good and saved more mischief if I had gone into ism would be no better than a plague-a

high office years ago. I will come down to Glasgow in February, more because there are some good fellows there like yourself, who are worth working for, than because I think we shall gain very much. When I come I shall, of course, do my best.

Your fraternally, 1 H. M. Hyndman. We have little to say with regard to Mr. Hyndman's strictures upon the S. D. F. We have been "utterly disgusted" with that body ourselves long ago. Certainly on such a subject his knowledge must be extensive and accurate, and his opinion is to be treated with respect. But even at that we are of opinion that Mr. Hyndman is poached upon S. L. P. preserves when he holds forth upon the utterly disgusting" nature of his party, and in the interests of fair play, we must protest against this example of the potter's abuse of the pot! For Mr. Hyndman is the last man in the world who should attack his party in this unsparing fashion. For 20 odd years he has shaped, molded, and controlled its policy and tactics. Its faults are his faults. The writer of these notes, though brought up on the shorter catechism and the tawse in his earlier days, is not such a bigoted Calvinist as to pass without protest a statement of the right of the Creator to predistinate the creature to a certain course and then "impute its fall to sin," either in the theological or political realm, although, thank heaven, the latter is the only sphere that this paper is concerned with. When Mr. Hyndman accuses his own party, he accuse himself-he proclaims his own failure from the housetops. He is like ametulant child who squashes his mud pies be cause they won't come out the right shape. Neither does his criticism of the working class require much refutation.

virile class in the nation-the only class that is not in a state of decadence. Its contemptuous refusal to associate itself with the S. D. F. is not only natural, but creditable. The distrust and contempt with which this body has consistently regarded the workers has been met by a similar attitude on their part. The workers refuse to allow themselves to be used by a party that insults them in order to gain political status for two or three middle class men and fakirs. This mental attitude explains the whole history of the S. F. D. A party that disbelieves in the capacity of the workers to emancipate themselves naturally lends itself to compromise and betrayal. With the Socialist it is different. He know his class; he is in touch with it and believes in its power to work out its own salvation. Consequently, to him corruption and intrigue, side tracks and short cuts, are out of the question. In his class, and his class alone, his reliance is

The working class is the only useful,

It is only fair to our comrade Maclean to say in conclusion that any stigma that may be thought to attach to the fact of his being complimented by Mr. Hyndman four years ago, has been more than wip ed out by his solid, consistent and untir ing work for Socialism since then. .

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN+Socialism s simply ridiculous. UNCLE SAM-Well, well!

B. J.-It is worst than ridiculous; in wrongful.

U. S .- Better and better.

B. J.-It would make ninnies out of

men. U. S .- You are becoming interesting.

B. J.-What makes men strong is trials and hardships; remove trials and hardships from the path of men and they will become jelly fishes. Look at our galaxy of self-made men. But for them the country would not be what it is; but for the hardship and trials which they had to contend with they would not have been what they are. Look at me. I can now draw my check for a million. I am a self-made man. I know how good it is to rough it in early life; to sleep on straw and learn what it is to have temptations in your path. (Striking his chest.) That's what makes the men. I speak from experience. Social-

U. S. (shaking his head pensively and smile peeping at the corner of his month)-"Hardships and temptations in early life" are part of the institutions you claim as ours?

plague upon it, and long live our glorious

U. S .- Without them the nation would cease to have men?

institutions!

B. L.-Yes.

B. J .- Yes, sir. U. S. (after a pause)-By the way,

Ionathan, turning to something else, are you getting into litigations, or trouble of that sort? B. J.-No; why?

U. S .- I saw you going up into Lawyer-Seth Cheatem's office yesterday morn-

B. J .- Yes, I did. But it was no lawsuit. (Confidentially approaching Uncle Sam.) You see, I am getting old. I may at any timt be taken off. The rheumatism is gaining on me, and the doctor tells me my heart is affected. 1 vish to settle my affairs. My five boys and my two daughters should be proided for. I don't want to leave things so that any crook might come around and leave these children penniless and unprotected-

U. S. (with mock solemnity grabs Brother Jonathan by the collar with both hands and shakes him)-Traitor. B. L-W-h-a-t!

U. S. (still shaking B. J.) -- Traitorl I say.

B. J.-I a traitor?

U. S .-- Yes! Traitor to your country foe to our "glorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life"( base demoralizer of our young folks by seeking to make them like jelly fishes: weakener of our American manhood! (Giving Brother Jonathan a final shake.) Traitor, who should be indicted, hanged and quartered, make your peace with heaven; I am going to inform upon you and see to it that you'get the deserts of

your traitorous plan.

B. J. (catching his berath)—Are you gone crazy?

U. S. (with increased mock solemnity) -No, sir; I am a patriot, I am. And when I see a man deliberately trying to undermine our "glorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life." my blood boils; and I cry "Brlood, brlood Jargo, brlood!"

B. J. (amazed)-You must be gone

Crazv. U. S .- Did you not a minute ago say that you owe your great success, your manliness, etc., to the hardships, privations and temptations that you had to go through in early life?

B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- And did you not say that such early trials it is that build up the man? B. J. (beginning to smell a rat)-We'

U. S .- And did you not say that wit out such trials-tried men, the count could not exist?

B. J.-Yes, I-I-I did. U. S .- And all that notwithstanding you go about it deliberately to deprive your children of a chance to become trials-tried men and women by leaving over a million to them, so that they may

(Continued on page 6.)

## CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDE AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COM-MUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

GRAFT IN THE "SOCIALIST" PAR-TY AND THE INEVITABLE

SPLIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People: The young members of the "Socialist" arty here had their eyes opened during the A. F. of L. convention, They see and understand the nature of begus Socialist, otherwise known as the Kangaroo.

The kangaroo is an animal of man; virtues. One of these is the care of the young, who are carried around in pocket near the heart, which Nature has given. The American bogus So cialists or Kangaroo, though resembling the other in many respects, can give it points on how that pocket can oc used to greater advantage than carrying the innocent young. Though nature has not bestowed pockets on the American Kangaroo for that purpose. John Bardahn, a Kangaroo tailor of this city, stands ready and willing to furnish them with pockets, and he solicits their trade. He not only solicits the Kangaroo trade, but when the "Labor Mayor" of San Francisco, offered to appoint him election commission-er, he refused and asked to be apthat he might be enabled to start a new department in his tailoring establishment, namely a ladies talloring department. Sabe

The members of the State Commitee of the "Socialist" party from San Francisco are P. Whitney, G. B. Wells, W. H. Ross, Mr. Phelan, Geo. Williams, Wm. Coastley, A. M. Goldman, Robt. Fleming and John Messer. Almost all of them have a record. Whitney is a member of the Carmen's Union, and ran for Treasurer of that organization, when it was the only paying office to be held. He was also candidate for Lieutenant Governer of the "Socialist" party in 1902, when a deal was entered into between that party and Schmitz's "Union Labor" party, by which the U. L. P. endorsed the S. P.'s state ticket in return for the S. P.'s endorsement of their assembly candidates. The latter candidates were also endorsed by the mocratic party. Wells is an ex-popilist. Having "gone through all the ages of 'evolution'"; he makes Bryar thes, calling them "Socialist." Ross a push-cart bourgeois; Williams a wage-slave who maintains that the working class has not intelligence igh to accomplish its own emancipation, and must, therefore, look to he middle class for "brains". Goldman runs one of the worst sweat shops in the city. Fleming voted for usion with the U. L. P., as told above esser asked the 'labor mayor' for job, and was found guilty by his own ocal of misappropriating funds. He was forced to resign his office when, n addition to the foregoing, it was nd he was short in his accounts. He ins a member, nevertheless; the grafters in control of the local, being afraid that their turn will come next, if they permit further proceed-

great many other things are taksce in local San Francisco, acding to a circular recently issued by some of its members. In this pircular, Benham, Liess, and other for members of the Socialist Labor Party who led the Kangaroo move ounced as traitors. This bere, are de lar also states that John Bardahn was expelled from the "Socialist" party when it was discovered that he tried to secure the appointment of dissioner in OPPOSITION TO THE MEMBERS SELECTED BY ARTY FOR THAT OFFICE. m as stated, above, refused the nt, when proffered, and askof for another. It was claimed that gh he was found guilty, he could expelled on constitutional according to their own rec-

We now see the difference between petralian Kangaroo and the etimes called "So teed of snuggling away young in their pockets, the Ameriin Kangareo puts something harder -very hard and very cold: cash. having imposed on their young n this manner, the latter grew suspi-To them, it appeared, that the and, eloquent talk of the American angaroo and their actions were at e. They, accordingly, began cialist Labor Party literaure and took more stock in what the L. P. said, their attention being led especially to the grafting which ng on right in their own midst en Lewis, the great English proor, told a number of proletarians hat he could not recommend to them sen's samphlet, "Reform or Re-

volution?" on account of the butchered English in it, they caught on, as a great many had read it and understood the difference between one who skims the surface, as shown in his ections, and one who has stuck deep into the roots of the over-ripe conditions of capitalism. Lewis also overshot the mark in another respect. Even if the English language was butchered in that pamphlet, as long as facts are piled on mountain high, the proletaire does not care a snap; and when the intellectuals appeal to grammatical correction against such a classic work as "Reform or Revolution?" the appeal falls on deaf ears in the ranks of the working class.

Just so with the aforesaid men and boys in the ranks of the "Socialist" party. They saw through the intellectuals. They inaugurated a fight against the intellectuals, which culminated in the organizing of a Marxian Club to educate the wage workers on true Socialist lines. In the work of education, they found it necessary to buy and sell literature in pamphlet This they could not obtain through any other party but the Socialist Labor Party. Now they are selling most all of our literature. One of them asked me if it was not hard for us to sell our pamphlets, as they found it hard to dispose of them. They do not seem to realize that the kind of a crowd that listens to the "Socialist" party speakers prefer the trashy stuff of Hanford, McGrady, etc., to straight, uncompromising revolutionary literature, such as the S. L. P.

These men and boys are honest nough, but it takes many hard knocks in order to look at things through revolutionary glasses. At all events, they are the first offspring of a class conscious move within the bogus Socialist, allas Kangaroo party. Things have been brought home to them to such an extent lately, that he who would not see must surely be bling.

For every split here, the bogus Socialists give an extra holler that "the Socialist Labor Party is dead". Section San Francisco has now 7 speakers and our propaganda is carried on in a vigorous way, which has had its effect. Fred Sibert.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 16.

PROFITABLE DISCRIMINATION. To the Daily and Weekly People: Happening into a short conversatio with a section foreman a few days ago on a street car. I learned that he was on his way to hire men to work on the road which employed him. He showed me the order from the Railroad Co. which read: "Pay all foreigners \$1.50 per day and Americans \$1.35", but, said he, "I propose to reverse the order." Why this order?

Here is the answer: he told me " have fifteen Italians working for me and one of them called me aside after they started yesterday and said 'every man-one dollar-you-pay day."

East St. Louis, Ill., Dec. 24, 1984.

"FIRE LOW"-WHAT IT MEANS. To the Daily and Weekly People:officers and non-commissioned officers of the Twenty-Third Regiment, Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 12, on the duty of troops in suppressing strikes, laid parti-cular stress on aiming low. In the "Soldier's Handbook," U. S. Army, Revised, 1898, War Department Document No. 66, Office of the Adjutant General. on p. 64, paragraph 19, the following may be read:

"Fire low. A bullet through the abomen (belly or stomach) is more certainly fatal than if aimed at the head or heart; for in the latter cases the ball is often glanced off by the bone, or follows around under the skin. But when it enters the stomach or bowels from any direction, death is inevitable, but scarcely instantaneous. Generally the persons lives a day or two, with perfect clearness of intellect, often not ing of this statement in reference to the future is clear. Fire low."

The above shows clearly how the Regular Army and Militia are trained to shoot down the wage slaves when they tical Socialism Now," and will soon gobstrike for better conditions.

These institutions are composed of the cream, physically, of the proletariat of the nation and state. The duty of the S. L. P. with reference to them should be also to "fire low," i. e., we wound Capitalism fatally by making known to the workers the functions of these institutions. With the workers, aware of the fact that these institutions divide the working class against itself, raising capitalist profit fleecing.

and property above human life and progof the Army and Militia and render them harmless. The best means to these ends are The Daily and Weekly People. Push them. FIRE LOW.

An Ex-Soldier. Boston, Mass., Dec. 26.

THE AMERICAN (JAURES) RE-VOLUTIONARY PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Are we in a lunatic asylum or on an island of escaped convicts? That is the question a Socialist would ask himself if he visited Columbus and attended two or three meetings of the "Socialist" party local. A few weeks ago I visited this local and the question discussed was the Dresden-Amsterdam resolution. They all favored the clause that reads, 'The Social Democracy can strive for no participation in the Government under bourgeois society." Every clearheaded Socialist would certainly come to the conclusion, after attending such a meeting that those men are drifting towards clearness. So far a Socialist judge would pronounce them sane.

Since that visit, one of their leading members. Henderson, by name, and last fall a candidate on the Ohio "Socialist" party ticket, and one of their speakers of sound (sic) socialist truths, 'was tendered a position as Park Commission er-by whom?-why by "our" Republican Mayor! This Mayor is a son of Mr. Jeffery, of the Jeffery Manufacturing Co. Mr. Jeffery, Jr., is, I understand, the secretary of Parry's Industrial Alliance of America.

At last Sunday's meeting of Local Columbus "Socialist" party, Mr. Henderson acted as chairman, owing to his elevation from laborer to Park Commissioner. He told the members how he was introduced to the leading business men of this city, who are likewise on that board, and he assured the members that the laboring men's interests would be faithfully attended to while he was on that commission. After he got through the members of local Columbus all approved of what he said and they also approved his acceptance of

Now then, Mr. Socialist Judge, tell me, are we in a lunatic asylum or on an island of escaped convicts?

Otto Steinhoff. Columbus, O., Dec. 27.

"SOCIALISM NOW," WITH MIL-LER SYNDICATE PROFITS.

To the Daily and Weekly People: herewith enclose something rich pertaining to the "Great First National Cooperative Society," that Wayland is booming, and that an advertisement in his paper calls "Practical Socialism," at the same time that he tries to justify the private ownership of his paper on the ground that "co-operation" is not possible under Capitalism. Just look through those well got-up circulars. You will get a few good hearty Xmas laughs before you finish reading the contents of the fly-papers. For, it is inferentially shown therein, that the Standard Oil Co., the Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association of London, the Chemical National bank of New York, and other big capitalist concerns, are "cooperative institutions," and therefore 'Practical Socialism," according to Wayland and those Chicago exploiters.

Just look over the list of "Officers and Managers." It is strange they leave out the Goulds and Vanderbilts, as the latter ought to be in the shipping and

The readers of the "Appeal to Reason" should lose no time in securing stock in the "Great Co-operative Society," or they may lose those "15, 20, 40, and 50 per cent. opportunities."

Wayland must have proven to the satisfaction of the advertising agents for the great "Co-opp" that the "Appeal to Reason" is a first-class medium for reaching the gullible among the "600,000 Socialist voters," but it would not need much talk from Wayland to convince the advertising agents of the fertile field for sowing "Socialist Co-operative Stock Certificates" in, as they are wide-awake gentlemen, and know Wayland has ploughed the land well, and is now ready to give his readers "Socialism now," with "the net profits of 40, 50, or even 100 per cent. per annum," thrown in, for the prospectus says, "this is a conservasuffering greatly. The practical bear- tive estimate of the earnings of this successful business." You don't have to go to the Klondike to get rich quick-just buy \$10 certificates in the great "Co-opp," for it is "English you know," and "Pracble up the Standard Oil Co. and all other such petty concerns.

Read the \*rospectus. It beats Barnum! You will see that it won't be long before very department store and mail order house in the country will be "Co-operative stores," in order to catch the gullible.

Let the Chicago comrades keep tabs on those "Socialist" concerns. They will learn some practical lessons in labor

on the bogus brigade.

Dickson City, Pa., Dec. 27. (The documents are in this office for inspection.)

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-Christmas, with its joys for a few and misery and sorrow for the many, has our vote and the subscription list of the Gompers union of eigarmakers. once more passed away when this is the Daily and Weekly People are out The methods pursued were the same that

The class-conscious workingman and his family will, in spite of unwarranted emphatically calls for a systematic and delphia. They sent men to scab it on the need, yet rejoice in the happy thought energetic campaign. In the Daily and strikers. In Tampa additional crimes that we are nearer to the time when we may live and enjoy the fruits of par excellence; papers that I know per- Gompers Union acted as deputy marshals, our toil, and have well-fed, clothed and sonally have been used in certain quar- terrorized the strikers, and shanghaied honored men, women and children.

The capitalist class revelling in illon their contented paunches and say, Thus far we are masters of the situation: thus far have we led ourselves to try and managers of the globe, have also provided the agents who represents us, with a few crumbs for the poor, under the name of charity."

Comrades in this city and vicinity, let me have a few words to say to you.

If you lay claim that you do understand this miserable system and know the solution for bettering the conditions of our class, you must then also know doctrines to be known we must become rial interests. more active.

city? Last election returns show the that the time is not far hence when, figure to be six hundred. Is it possible by dint of systematic agitation we can that among those is fifty willing to be increase our subscription list. We must active? If so we could indeed carry on also remember that the members of the a war upon capitalism in this section S. D .P. who are posted, realize that that would leave a mark. January 7, the conduct of their members at the A. 1905, has been selected as a starter. If F. of L. convention amounted to utter there be any material to be built on in rout and complete surrender. The latthis town "heap it up" at 642 Newark ter are adding pages to our leastet "The avenue. On that date, when we will Difference." Push the party press. have a general meeting, with good speakers, be there. Bring your plans along. Let us go to work NOW.

N. M. Hemberg. Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 25.

#### MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-A shining example of what the miscalled "Socialist" party's municipal program amounts to has been vividly demonstrated in Los Angeles recently. The incident is worthy of mention in The People as going to show what a beautiful pickle any Socialist representative will get into by supporting legislation which does not directly bear on the welfare of the proletariat.

An ordinance was passed by the council of that city limiting all future franchises that may be issued, to twenty-one years. The president of the combined street railway company immediately came out with the statement that his company would make no more extensions to its lines so long as such restrictions were demanded.

What a forceful illustration of the difference between middle-class Socialism and revolutionary Socialism! How well it shows the reactionary methods the middle-class adopt-no matter how much t may retard the industrial development of society-in their efforts to keep themselves from being wiped out. Such efforts on their part is, of course, to be expected. But for an organization, claiming, as the "Socialist" part does, to represent the working-class, and embodying in its municipal program this very identical legislation, is more than sufficient to

prove its pseudo character. In a sense, the limiting of franchises is an actual injury to the working class. In checking enterprises (which such a limitation unquestionably does, as proved in this instance) the condition of the working class is made harder, the chances for work becomes narrower and the competition grows fiercer among

them for jobs. Every Socialist knows that before Socialism can be established the capitalist system must run its course. The issuance of unlimited franchises has no feat for him. He knows that when the critical moment arrives, the capitalist system must fall of its own weight. He also knows that when the working class have gained the might (through the conquest of political power if possible, through others means if necessary), at that moment he has gained the RIGHT to take these public utilities-along with the other instruments of production and distribution-and to run them in the interests of all, instead of as they are now runin the interest of a few.

The muddledon of that party, reflected by the stupidity of its representatives who have recently been elected to the different legislative, and executive bodies, when they attempt to carry out their municipal program, will surely tend to illuminate the clearness and genuineness of the Socialist Labor Party as bearing out the latter's contention that second, the day, third the year.

Keep the S. L. P. searchlight turned it is the true representative of the work ing class Chas. H. Ross Johannesburg, Cal., Dec. 20.

> A OUARRY FOR SOCIALIST ARGUMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Looking at our vote makes me think that there are 30 fold thousand votes, strike of the Tampa cigarmakers (Span-This implies that the difference between ish workers) was broken by the officers of proportion. I see nothing discourage they pursued about twenty years ago ing in this fact, but this condition most against the K. of L. eigarmakers of Phila-Weekly People we have Socialist papers were committed. The emissaries of the ters of the Debsite camp as a quarry several of them, some of whom they for argument, rather than the sheets that even marooned. The Gompers "Uniongotten luxury and plenty, put themselves pass in sight of the Debsites. I recall men" now work in Tampa for lower the case of a man who denied that Ford, wages than the Spanish workers did. who was running on the S. D. P. ticket in an Eastern state, ever said that plenty; and we, the captains of indus- many of the S. D. P. speakers were incompetent to make Socialists, coming up to our headquarters to verify his statement, and from no other source that the Weekly People. He was satisfied that The People told the truth, and so am I.

The spread of our papers is a business proposition, comrades. If you are not in a position to swell the list, see to it that someone competent to do so is that the change cannot be brought about put in a position to do it. When a by non-activity. If we as Socialists have speaker who is a competent exponent the solution, it is our duty to let those of our aims arrives at any point, his whom do not know, know. When the meetings should be well advertised, so mountain did not come to Mahomet he that others besides sympathizers, will went to it. If we wish-do we?-our get an opportunity to learn of their mate-

In view of the trash dished out in How many Socialists have we in this the Debs camp, we have reason to think

> A. E. Norman. Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 20.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COM-MITTEE.

Regular meeting General Committee Massachusetss S. L. P. Boston, Dec. 27 was called to order by the Secretary. Comrade Engelhardt elected chairman. Roll call showed Englehardt, Deans Sweeny, Mortensen, Schugel and Berry present; Goodman, Young, Greenman and Richardson absent. Records of meeting of December 11 accepted as read.

Communications: From Weekly People sending mailing list. Refered to committee of 1905 to be sent out. From J. F. Jennings, on nomination of candidate for N. E. C. Filed. From National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, on N. A. F. matter. Retional Secretary Henry Kuhn, sending and filed. From Boston, ordering stamps. Stamps sent. Filed. From Lowell, asking for speakers for two successive Sundays. Secretary to see Comrade Carroll E. C. sending financial report blanks. Refered to General Committee 1905.

Sections Boston, Everett, Cambridge Woburn Somerville, Lowell, Lawrence Salem, Lynn, Worcester, Springfield, Holvoke. Pittsfield and New Bedford, as well as Jennings and Daily send vote for delegate to N. E. C. Berry was accordingly declared elected.

John Sweeney having 39 votes, all that were cast, was declared elected Secretary of the Massachusetts S. L. P. Walter Deans had 12 votes and W. H. Young 32 votes for Treasurer. Young declared elected.

Voted that pledge of National Committee man be filed with proper officer. From Connecticut S. E. C. per National Secretary Henry Kuhn, on plan to put organizer in the field in this region. Referred to 1905 committee.

Secretary read report on state of o ganization to be submitted to committee 1905. Action: laid on table until auditors finish report.

Berry tenders his resignation as see

of this meeting. Resignation accepted and It is always so with such people. John Sweeny elected as Secretary pro. tem, for balance of term. Voted that committee of 1905 meet in Everett, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 11 a. m. to organize. Secretary to notify Sections. In future Sections and members will

kindly address all communications intended for the party to John Sweeny, 55 Temple street, Boston.

M. T. Berry, Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, affair was a mairvoice.

LETTER-BOX TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONY MOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIG NATURE AND ADDRESS.

Next questions next week.

E. L. W. BOSTON, MASS .- Your last clause, "it is necessary to obtain political equality before sexual equality can come into existence" is correct. It overthrows your first statements. It is not the present religious or other form of marriage that makes one sex look upon the other as subordinate. The notion of superiority of one sex over the other is not an artificial one. It is the reflex of a social development. That development, in turn, is the reflex of the material, wealth-pro ducing development. And this latter development did not bring on the subordina tion of one sex to the other but as an incident of a more cardinal change. That cardinal change was the subordination of one human being (regardless of sex) to another human being. Rid yourself of the false mental posture of looking at social oppression as the result of a conspiracy. That false mental posture comes from ignoring the historic evolution of society. Read not on the marriage and kindred question the articles of protest written thereon. Read Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society," that will give you the scientific basis to stand on. I'ben read the English translation of the thirty-third edition of Bebel's Woman, published by the Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, this city. In between read the pamphlet "Reform or Revolution," also published by the Labor News; the matter is taken up there, too. You will then have a complete command of the horizon.

T. W., NEW YORK-Your manuscript was preserved.

W. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- It is at absurd imagining that a revolutionary Movement in a country can be run by an element that is so utterly foreign that it has to depend for its information upon a press of a foreign tongue. Such an element is bound to become the dupe of the owners of that foreign press. In the measure that the element becomes Americanized it will emancipate itself ferred to committee of 1905. From Na. from the yoke. Its horizon and sources of information will broaden and reveal stamps and receipt for same. Accepted to it that it has been duped. The bulk. however, of such element will remain duped, and the foreign press that it patronizes and that controls it will do all it can to keep that element from and request that he go there. From N. being Americanized. It is a preposterous idea that such an element is to be trusted with a management of a revolutionary Movement.

A. C. McG., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL-Mr. Emil Leiss's performance should be quite enough to keep the newly organized Hungarian Branch firmly within the S. shows you your error. To the man who N. E. C. delegate. On tabulating the same, it appeared that Brennan had 40 L. P. If a man goes there have some them is internally clean there is not greater same, it appeared that Brennan had 40 the error of their ways, and his principal service than to show him where he error showing" consists in an infuriate personal attack upon Comrade De Leon, the Branch should be able to draw its own conclusions. The conclusion should be all organization has just issued a document convicting the gentleman of dishonesty for signing himself as President of a "Socialist Club" that does not exist. The man has long been an irate adversary of the S. L. P., whom he took for too narrow. We remember he once attacked us claiming we called Debs "an idiot." physically much weaker than they and He knows so litle English that he translated the English "idiosyncrasy" into the German for "idiot." As to the San Francisco "Tageblatt" we know little of it except that it has been all sorts of things Voted that two additional auditors under several editors. And Mr. Leiss be elected in place of Greenman and has been an unbalanced bourgeois radi-Young both absent. Schugel and Deans cal, who, of course, hates the S. L. P. elected.

-and he must hate the S. L. P. all the more in the measure that he realizes that retary, same to take effect at the end the Party is breaking its way through,

H. F., CINCINNATI, O, First-The article in question was "The Berlin Conference," it appeared in the first issue (March, 1886), of the Columbia College Political Science Quarterly."

Second-"Que scay, ie. or "Que scaisje" is Perigord. In Montaigne's time French was not yet shaped into a language. It stands for the modern "que sais-ie."

Third-Schultze Delitzch was a bour geois free-trader. The Hirsch-Duncker

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . British pure and simple Unionism or substantially that-at any rate a "co-operation of classes" affair.

> TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-I. L. Kaufman, 230 Van Ness Avenue, desirea printed or written copy of an article by McCormick of Seattle, Wash., enitled Can a Socialist Be a Scab?" and that, he says, appeared in the Weekly People of last February or March.

F. W., CHICAGO, ILL.-It is indeed

valuable "Difference." While the S. L.

. is anxious to have people read & P. 'literature" and establish a comparison for themselves between the productions of the S. P. and the S. L. P., the S. P. seeks to keep the blinkers to the eves of the people and prevent them from beoming acquainted with S. L. P. literature. The S. P. posture in the matter betrays its actual narrowness and tyrani disposition; it also betrays its absurd notion that a revolution can be accomplished by dupes; above all it shows the posture of the S. P. to be the ludierous posture of the one-time Mexican Governor of Texas who, realizing that U. S. ideas were creeping into his Texan territory and would eventually overthrow Mexican rule, said: "I would prevent even the birds of the air to cross the Texan frontier from the U. S. side. Well, they did cross, and swept him and his into the ditch.

D. J. W., ROCKVILLE, CT .- One of he "obvious imperfections" of the elecion returns by States, published by the Evening Post" is its total omission of the S. L. P. vote in California. We know the Party polled there 206 votesthat number of men WROTE OUT the L. P. presidential ticket on the ballot. Then also it does not record the Party vote in Arizona, eighty-two votes. At near as we can now make if out the Party's vote was 34,072.

A. D. B., TOPEKA, KANS .- Yo doubt the sweeping of colwebs from the minds of the well-meaning S .P. men" is a necessary S. L. P. work. But it is not enough to sweep away cobwebs of falso economics or sociology. It is necessary also to tonic them against the Kangaroe microbe of slander. They must be taught to demand from a man proof of his allegations, and not to allow themselves to se stampeded by the knaves' ery of Wolf! wolf!" Such is the A. F. of L. Kangaroo trick.

N. C. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-We are a "boss," are we? What makes you think so? The fact that we have an opinion? So have you. The fact that we seek to have our opinion accepted by others? So do you. If by such tokens we are a "boss," what are you? Buf let us take you into our confidence. With you and such as you, a man who is right does not serve to teach you, he only makes you angry. When you and such as you call "boss" a man who only uses over and above board means of persuasion through facts and logical reasoning, when you and such as you call such a man a "boss," what you mean is that your ideal is your own vanity and not love for a cause and when that base ideal is hit you have only malevolence and not the gratitude of the decent man towards him whe

P. K., MANCHESTER, N. H .- Aye, aye! Labor is weak, very weak in all the things that go to impart strength the easier seeing that Mr. Leiss's own S. P. in capitalism. But this is one of the instances of the truth of the Biblical statement that "the battle is not to the strong." The statement may be a Biblical premonition of what is now being seen in the Japanese "Jiu Jitsu." The Jap who wrestled the other day with two of McAdoo's police athletes was yet he floored them with ease. The theory of the "Jin Jitsu" is to operate upon an adversary in such manner that his strength turns against himself. Labor can learn the sociologic Jiu Jitsu trick, If it does, then all that now goes to make up capitalist strength can be turned against the capitalist class, and its very "strength" will then work against and

.F. F., ALBANY .N. Y .- The Paris "Le Socialiste" has published no more reports upon the French "unity conferences," The information it gives on the subject is to the effect that the conferences are in progress, but the report is too long for space in the paper. It is to be published in pamphlet form and to be submitted to the organizations.

A. S. ST. LOUIS MO .- Your first and second are answered above to A. B., Topeka, Kans.

As to your third, fourth and fifth, the matter has been dealt with before from

(Continued on page 6.)

NATIONAL, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhu, Secretary, 2-6 New Rende Street, New York.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-5 New Rende street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical rensons ne party' announcements can go in that are not luthle office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMUTTEE A special meeting of the National Executive Committee took place on Decem-

ber 30th at 2-6 New Reade street. T. Walsh in the chair. Absent J. Hammer, J. Donohue and A. Klein. The financial report showed receipts in the amount of \$57.59; expenditures \$635.42.

Communications: From Mo. S. E. C. relative to itinerary of Bohn tour in the state, saying that he would wind up at Minden Mines, which is near Crawford County, Kan., the next stopping place. From N. J. S. E. C., returning some inused Amsterdam stamps and reporting the election of J. C. Butterworth of Section Passaic County as the N. J. ber of the new N. E. Co From the Conn. S. E. C. a report to the effect that Joseph Marek of Section New Haven, had been chosen as their representative. From R. I. S. E. C., reporting that E. I. Bowers had been elected | months. for the new N. E. C. From the Wash. S. E. C., about matters connected with work for the Party press and that R. McDonald had been elected on the new N. E. C. From Va. S. E. C., requesting list of People readers in the state for the purpose of correspondence with same according to the state correspondence bureau plan. From F. A. Bohn, a report as to his work at Moline, Ill. and surrounding towns showing that said work was attended with much success and that the field is readily accessible for S. L. P. agitation.

The secretary reported that books had been audited and that the semi-annual report was ready for publication.

It was voted that the members of the outgoing N. E. C. be present to meet the members of the new on Sunday morning, January I, 10 a. m. at 2-6 New Reade

Edward C. Schmidt, Recording Secretary.

The meeting of the new National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order at 6 New Reade street, New York, on Sunday, January 1, 1905, at 11 a. m., by National Secretary Henry Kuhn who called for nominations for temporary chairman. John C. Butterworth of New Jersey

was chosen to serve in that capacity and Everett I. Bowers of Rhode Island, was elected temporary secretary. A committee on credentials composed of Fred Koch of Illinois and Edmund Seidel of Pennsylvania, were elected.

They reported present at that hour. Fred Koch, Illinois; E. I. Bowers, Rhode Island; J. C. Butterworth of log Jersey; John J. Kinneally, of New York; Michael T. Berry, of Massachusetts; Joseph Marek, of Connecticut.

The report was received and the members present took their seats.

Several States reported the election of their representative but as the report of many States were not in and may be expected hourly consideration of these

The temporary officers elected were

The order of business determined upon

(1) correspondence; (2) report of committees; (3) state of the organization; (4) election of sub committee of fifteen; (5) good and welfare.

Among the correspondence were a number of reports from the organizer in the field, Comrade Bohn, giving a general report of the work done, the conditions in the held, and results attained. A number of letters bearing upon Party candilions in California came before the meeting and were considered.

A resolution introduced by J. J. Duffs in the last convention dealing with the Mussachusetts delegation in the last edisvention, and their instructions and which had been referred by the convention to the N. E. C., and also a letter by Comrade Duffy to the former N. E. C., inquiring what action had been taken in the matter, were taken up next. Upon motion it was voted to instruct the National Secretary to inform Commule Duffy that, is the judgment of N. E. C. the General Committee of Massachusetts in calling a meeting of Party members of Boston and vicinity in order to ascertain the sense of the membership in regard to the National Convention about

to be held, showed proper consideration. The National Auditing Committee then made a report as to the audit of the books of The People and Labor News Company, coupled with a number of endations to mid. improve and simplify the keeping of the books. The report was received and decided to make mittee permanent, they to andit the

The N. Y. S. E. C. referred to N. E. C. | NATIONAL TREASURER'S REPORT. a letter from Monroe County bearing pon a plan to secure a better circulation of Party press by furnishing a proper mota, which was decided to refer to usiness manager. A plan of organiza tion was presented by Section Cleveland, Ohio, for the better distribution of German literature, to establish at Cleveland in conjunction with the German party organ a German department of Labor News Company, which was endorsed and

Section authorized to proceed. The election of sub-committee of fifteen provided by constitution was gone into The following were chosen:-August Gillhaus, John J. Kinneally, Charles C Crawford, John J. Donohue, of New York; Julius Eck, Hoboken, N. J.; Rudolf Katz, Matthew Lechner, New York; John Hossack, Jersey City; Timothy Walsh, William Teichlauf, Brooklyn; Arvid Olson, New York; Anders Anderson, Brooklyn; Thomas Burke, N. Y., N. J.; Christian Bahnsen, New York: Edward J. Gallo, W. Hoboken.

It, was decided Section New York County fill vacancies on this committee, and that five members constitute a quorum. The treasurer of N. E. C. to be elected from Committee of Fifteen Meetings of sub-committee to be held twice a month and that the officers of committee be elected for a term of six

Each member of sub-committee is to Sign a pledge similar to the pledge signed by N. E. C. members. For the maintenance of discipline in the sub-committee it was decided that a majority of the same shall have power to suspend any of its members or its officers pending an investigation by the N. E. C.

The Editor of The People then submitted a batch of correspondence between his office and Texas S. E. C. bearing upon matters of editorial policy The correspondence was read in conjunc tion with several editorial articles, after consideration of which it was voted to endorse policy pursued by editorial department.

The committee then adjourned till Monday, January 2, 9 a. m. F I Bowers Recording Secretary.

The N. E. C. reconvened at 10 o'clock a. m., on January 2. The minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read. A communication was received from James Rugg, Secretary of Ohio State Executive Committee, reporting that P. C. Christiansen was elected to represent the State of Ohio on the N. E. C. From Detroit, Mich., a telegram stating that Meiko Meyer was elected to represent the State of Michigan on the N. E. C.

The National Secretary made a verbal report of the state of organization throughout the country, dealing with each State separately; taking up the tour of Comrade Bohn, past and prospec-

The Editor of The People presented a letter of Comrade Bohn's centaining a number of suggestions and criticisms ag to the editorial management of The People pertaining to the selection of reading matter, its form of presentation, etc., which had been made by members en route. The matter was exhaustively discussed in all its bearings and a committee of two, Berry and Seidel, were elected to communicate with Bohn in regard to this matter.

A communication relative to the sug gestion made by Massachusetts member aiming at the creation of National Library and other matter was presented by Berry and upon motion ordered filed.

The representatives of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island were instructed to see to it that the representatives of the three State Executive Committees map out a plan to put in the field a permanent organizer for these three states.

It was also decided that each member of the N. E. C. be obligated to remain in touch with the Sections in his State for the purpose of pushing the Party Press. The National Secretary then reported upon matters of the Party Press. such as Press Security League, the work of National Agitation Fund Committee. The possible removal of the plant on May 1st, which may become necessary by sale of building to the City, as well as the contemplated publication

of several books by Labor News Co. Attention was called to the fact in the frinted minutes of previous day's session that it had been emitted that the Penn-sylvation representative of N. E. C., Edmind Seldel, had been present at the opening of the meeting although his name appeared as having been elected on committees. It was voted that the printed minutes be corrected in that

After a general discussion under the head of good and welfare the N. E. C. adjourned to meet again as provided by the constitution.

Everett I. Bowers. Recording Secretary.

Watch the Jabel on your paper. That Will tell you when your substriction exbooks at regular intervals, vacancies to pired. First number inflicates the month, be filled by Section New York County. cetond, the day, third the year.

Semi-annual Report of the Treasurer of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, from June 25 to December 24, 1904.

By balance on hand, June, 25, 1904 .....\$ dues stamps ..... supplies ..... Amsterdam International Congress assessment ..... National Agitation Fund Committee. (N. A. F.) .... 1,947.80 National Campaign Fund .. 1.193.98 General Agitation Fund .... mileage returned by Ohio delegation ......speakers, surplus returned at end of tours ..... charter fees ..... other sources ...... Total ......\$4,078.48 To salary, National Secretary .. \$ 468.00 office rent ..... current expenses (postage, telegrams, sundries) ..... printing ..... Amsterdam Congress expenses ..... office expenses .....

agitation (speakers) ..... N. A. F. expenses ...... legal expenses ..... repais loans ..... loan to N. A. F. Committee . loan to Daily People ..... mileage paid to delegates to National Convention ..... other expenses of National Convention .....

Balance on hand Dec. 24 .. Auditors:--

John Scherer.

Adam Moren

Max Heyman. John J. Kinneally, Treasurer. Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. During the past week the contributions to keep Comrade Bohn at his work of propagating the principles of the Socialist Labor Party have come in much better than the week before, almost treble the amount having been received. The contributors are:

Collected at meeting, Moline, Ill., by Bohn..... \$1.25 Pat Driscoll, Seattle, Wash..... H. Teichlauf, Brooklyn, N. Y... Thos. Weilding, Butler, Pa.... M. Weinberger, New York City (on 15c weekly pledge)..... Miss C. Weinberger, New York City (on 15c weekly pledge) ...

John Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y., (on \$1 monthly pledge)...... D. Baer, New York City ...... Jos. Finkbohner, Philadelphia, Pa. (for January)..... J. H. Roberts, Pittsburg, Kan... Wm. Roberts, Pittsburg, Kan.... Lewis Lewis, Pittsburg, Kan.... Jas. McCaskill, Pittsburg, Kan.. Henry Hecht, Pittsburg, Kan.... Alex. Hecht, Pittsburg, Kan....

J. C. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash... J. H. Ecklund, Cambridge, Minn. 1.00 Previously acknowledged..... 109.75

Grand tofal.... ...\$136.04 Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN. (Continued from page 2.)

not be "unprotected"? Don't you see right ought to be hanged forthwith! trip one up.

U. S .- And you feel tripped?

B. J.-I must confess I do. U. S .- Then, Jonathan, let us join in without putting his foot into it as you have just done.

B. J .- That is just what I did.

U. S .-- If these self-made men, who betheir worst enemy.

B. J .- Ha! ha! That's just it.

U. S .- Instead of that, they are careful to keep it for their dearest ones. They blow hot and cold. What is one to think of such a crew? Are they consummate hypocrites or are they superlative donkeys? You ought to know. B. J. (whispering in U. S.'s ear)-A

little of both. U. S .- Well, an honest confession is good for the soul.

LETTER BOX. (Continued from page 3.)

several sides. To sum up. The election returns show that the Volkszeitung-A. F. of L. connection acted like a millstone around the neck of Debs. The fact appears strongest by comparing the Debvote of the middle and further Western States with his New York vote. Nowhere was such an effort put forth to whip up that vote as here. In this city, we are told, they kept fully twenty imported speakers for several weeks; Debs held three large hall meetings; the city was flooded with posters and hand-bills, to say nothing of the C. F. U. endorsement. For all that the increase in this division of labor requisite for large procity was barely 5,000, and without that there would have probably been a decrease in the State. How different from the way things stand in the West, whereno such efforts were made. Such efforts warranted the S. D. P. expectation of 40,-000 in this city alone-but they did not count with the millstone of the Volkszeitung.

A. V. B., COLUMBUS, O.-There are in Great Britain five parties that may be broadly called of Labor. The oldest is 77.31 the Social Democratic Federation. Its incompetence and despotism produced the is of "Labor" only in the sense that it It calls itself the "Socialist Party of Great Britain." It is the recentest of all. It also is a secession from the S. D. F., but it is virtually limited to the city of F. is not clear seeing that its delegates joined the S. D. F. delegates in 'the verification of credentials at Amsterdam.

F. B., MOLINE, ILL.-The plan for nulated for education in economies and literature is certainly good. All should aid. How much education is needed one perceives best from the looseness of many of the questions that run in here for answer. In order to answer a question it 2.50 | must be clearly put, And no question can be clearly put if the putter of the

question has no definite knowledge. "RECENT READER," SAN FRAN-CISCO, CAL.-Now that you are getting "on to" the Benhams and Liesses, who engineered the Kangaroo secession from the S. L. P. in California in 1899, you should also overcome the virus of calumny that they inoculated all of you with against the S. L. P.

W. McA., SYRACUSE, N. Y .- As near 1.00 as we can understand what you say, we VILLE, N. N.; D. E., CHICAGO, ILL.; conclude that you are confusing the economic term "exchange value" with the CLEVELAND, O.; S. V., UTICA, N. Y.; term "price." That appears from your saving that you hold that in the case of the flour sold at Port Arthur for \$20 per sack, that was "a true expression of the value of the flour" sold there. It is not a true expression of the "exchange value" of the flour; it is a true expression of the abnormal conditions, manifested in the high price, that could raise the price so

flour. Entirely at sea are we to understand this passage: "The other members think it is \$2.00 for all (probably the flour) which amount was the cost of its production." But we shall guess. If it is meant that the "exchange value" of the that you are a traiter to the country and flour is its cost that is an error. "Exchange value" is one thing, "cost of pro-B. J. (with a toad-under-a-harrow duction" is another. The "exchange look)-You are the darnedest fellow to value" of a merchandise is equal to the social labor crystallized in it, and requisite for its reproduction. The "cost of production" is the sum total of the values paid in producing a merchandise. laughter at these objectors to Socialism, But the "exchange value" of a mernone of whom ever opens his mouth chandise is made up of more than the values paid in production. Its exchange value is made up of the values paid or consumed in its production plus the additional value bestowed upon it by heve in early hardships and temptations, that quality that is Labor's peculiar use were sincere, they should either throw value, to wit, the quality of producing their wealth into the sea just before more value than its own "exchange" dying, or bequeath it to the children of value." But if by the sentence we have quoted from your letter something clse | quarters, 48 West Randolph street. Busiis meant, then we are stumped. We simply don't understand it. When the capitalist | month. class sells an article at its exchange value he makes profits. The profits flow from that additional value that Labor bestowed upon it: ip other words, the profits consist of everything above the invited. cost of production. If he sells at cost he makes no profit.

B. F. T., ST. LOUIS, MO .- The issue of the "Appeal to Reason" in which the paper seeks to instify its private owner-If you receive a sample copy of this ship by saying: "Socialism cannot be paper it is an invitation to subscribe. practiced under competition" is December | Bidg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

3, 1904, page two, column four. The issue of the "Appeal to Reason" in which it published a three-page adv. of a Chicago co-operative scheme containing the statement: "As yet Socialism is a theory only and must remain a theory until its value can be demonstrated by practical application" was right after election and was addressed to the "600,-000 Socialist voters."

F. R., SAN ANTONIO TEX - Now for your sixth question: "If the crew of a ship were wrecked on an island, would they refuse to co-operate because they had no money?" Guess not. It is not money that compels co-operation. What compals co-operation is the subduction, and the mammoth plants of production. That is what compels cooperation. In view of which, ten to one that erew will not "co-operate" but start to work individually. And when their numbers shall have increased (supposing some women are among them? they will be forced to institute money, money being a necessary medium in individually owned production. Read the leaslet on "Money," Labor News, 2-6 New Reader ting behind, then hustle out and make an S. T. O., OMAHA, NEB .- Of course

The People is harder to understand. second, the Independent Labor Party. It is so because it explains a science. This party is Socialist in name only. Papers, however, that pretend to explain Its principles are loosely Utopian. It is a science, but don't, can be very easily 823.04 close to the workingmen, however, and understood. Their readers, however, re-378.64 it polls about 50,000. The third party main in the dark, although they think 3.22 in order of chronology of birth is the they have learned. Try to explain a 20.00 only real Socialist party of the land both locomotive engine to a man. If you 25.00 in strictness and soundness of principle wish to impart to him the information and in democracy of method. It is anecded to understand what an engine is, called the Socialist Labor Party. It is you will have to be technical and to draw only two years old, and is also a secession upon his powers of mental concentration. from S. D. F. The fourth party is called. It is no easy thing for him or for you. "Labor Representation Committee," We But just tell him: "A locomotive engine are not certain but it may have preceded is a thing that makes the train go, the British S. L. P., but if so, it did how much will be then know about an not spring up much before. This party engine? Just nothing. But what you said is easily understandable to him. springs from workingmen. It stands en- and without any effort of his mind. It tirely on the principle of the "co-opera" is in that sense that The People is hard tion of classes." There is a fifth party. and the S. P. papers easy-aye, dead easy!

L. P., LYNN, MASS,-Now to your second question. When Socialism shall have triumphed the situation of the fradt. London. Why it secreded from the S. D. cals, that is, the sanely radicals, will be infinitely better than to-day. To-day much of radicalism consists in a spirit of revolt natural under conditions that produce oppression, hence many radicals are freaks. Such a spirit of revolt is not one of comfort. Under Socialism. the material pressure that to-day produces "radicals" is removed. With cooler heads, freed from the incubus of oppression man's position is safer.

G. O. NEW YORK-Call at office. J. A., SEATTLE, WASH .- Shall make

the inquiry.
F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-The "Difference" is to be improved by inser tions of events in Nebraska and Colorado that are similar to those in New York. In that way the generality of the Eighteenth Erumaire of Louis thing will be clearer. All the matter is received and placed on file.

UNIVERSITY OF MAD., WIS.; C. C. C. PLEASANT-A. M., PORTCHESTER, N. Y.; L. S. O., R O R DEXXER COLO. F. F. SEAT. TLE, WASH,; J. C., NEW MORK CITY - Matter received.

### Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announceits, at a nom al rate The charge will be one dollar per line per year.) New York County Committee-Second

and fourth Saturdays, S p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan,

Kings County Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays. S p. n., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee-First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-5 New Reade street. Manhattan. Offices of Section New York, at Daily

People building, 2-6 Yew Reade street, Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at

tional meetings every Sanday evening. People readers are invited to our poons San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 859 Market street Room 40. Open day and

evening. All wage workers cordial; in-

2051/2 South Main street, Public educa-

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.-Section Headness meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3. Richmond Hall, Richmond street Wi every second and fourth Wednesdays, Workingmen cordially Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets

every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 3071/2 Pine Street Room 6. Sec. Cleveland, Ohlo, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month

at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank

0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-& BUSINESS DEPARTMENT & NOTES

0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 Two hundred and four subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, December

31. Those who read there notes should make up their minds that the great need of the present time is a larger subscription list for the Weekly People, and, since the beginning of the New Year is the time when good resolutions are generally made, let us all resolve to secure a certain number of readers each week or month during the coming year. One a week is not a large number and we think every S. L. P. man can do that well, if he will try. But better one every two weeks or one a month than none at all. Have a memorandum book ,or keep a record some where, to show what you have been doing and, if you find that you are geteffort to live up to what you resolved to do. All hands to work! That's the slogan for 1905.

National Organizer Frank Bohn so cured twenty-three in and around Moline, Ill.

Comrade Hutchinson of Grand Junetion ,Colo., sends in a list of fifteen with a money order for twenty dollars to pay for the same. Among these are eight renewals for four years each. The contrades there believe that the Weekly People has a grand future before it and wish to assist it by paying their subscriptions up so far in advance. Other subs were received as follows:

anon City, Colo., sixteen; Thirty-fourth Assembly District, New York city, eleven; Sen Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, O; six; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., six: J. F. Stevens, Boston, Mass., five; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., five; J. J. Kinneally, New York city, five. A meeting of organizers of assembly

Thirteen districts were represented.

that we shall. The time to draw ourselves together and begin is now. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy districts in New York and Brooklyn was called for Thursday evening, December MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP 20, to device ways and means of increasing the circulation of the Daily People.

New Year opens.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

tion. Fourteen thousand of these wer

taken by the organizers who were pres-1-C

ent. All the other districts should senith-

down to the office for a supply. Dihow

people know we have a daily paper. Keevith

a supply in your pockets and hand therrip-

and shopmates. Do not waste them, wetc

will take back the unsold copies. T

returns must be made through the CEAR

ganizers. This is a splendid time to pu\_\_\_\_

the Daily People and comrades shou

have it put on more stands and see the

leaving a balance on hand of \$217.10.

On the three months' subscription fun

\$5.75 was received and \$4.20 used upCH

The Weekly People of January 14

will contain a supplement of two pages wer

These will be devoted to the accuming lated contributions to the discussion

"Are We At Bulgaria or Haly?" Ad-aw ditional orders for this issue should berk-

sent in at once. The rates are: less than

copies, seventy-five cents per hundred;

500 and over , fifty cents per hundred

LABOR NEWS NOTES

A few good orders came in for the last

week of the old year, notwithstanding the

Seattle, Wash., led with an order for assorted literature amounting to \$18.50;

the Emancipation Club, Los Angeles en

ist Labor Club, Brooklyn, five "Woman n-

took 100 assorted pamphlets; the Social-

Under Socialism": Thirty-fourth Assem

bly District, New York, twenty-five

pamphlets; Indianapolis, Ind., twenty

five German pamphlets; and Eureka, Cal 1.000 "Which Is Right?" Schenectady

N. Y., bought one "Woman" and one all "Pilgrim's Shell." With this week the

During this year we must make a dis-

tinet move of progress. Indications are

Order now! Den't delay!

the holidays.

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